Nova Scotia

Fact Book

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Nova Scotia

Department of Industry, Trade and Technology

Statistical Services Branch

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Foreword

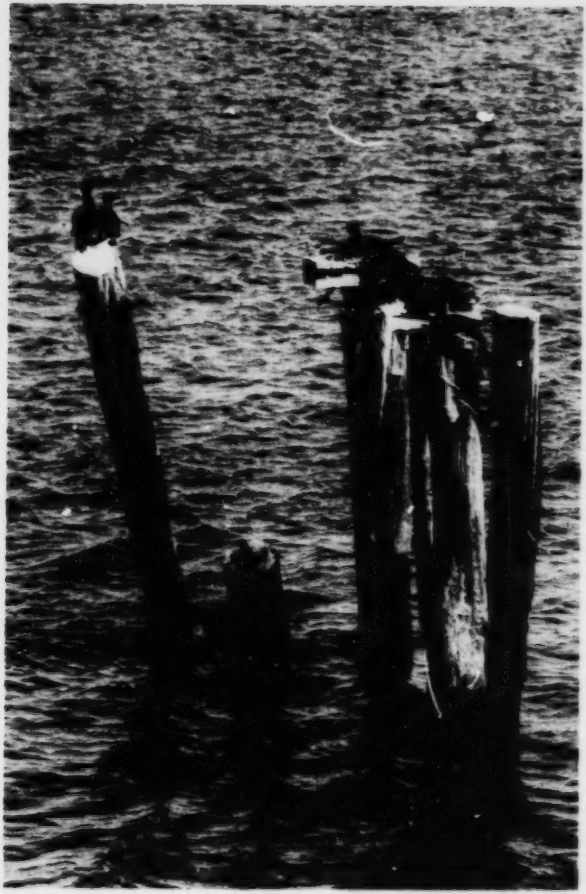
The Province of Nova Scotia has developed a remarkably diverse economy over the past two decades. Local manufacturers have modernized and expanded operations while international companies from many parts of the world have been attracted to numerous sites in the province. In the first half of the eighties exploration for offshore oil and gas resulted in growth rates well above the national average. Over the past few years growth has moderated but it still compares with the national average.

Port Royal Habitation, Annapolis Co.

Central Grove, Digby Co.

Nova Scotia has a tradition in world trading and a renewed emphasis on selling Canadian goods and services abroad puts the province in the forefront of this movement. In 1987 foreign exports of Nova Scotia produced goods exceeded $2.0 billions, representing an increase of 86% over 1980 exports. The ties with New England and the Atlantic Seaboard of the United States are evident in the fact that 66% of all foreign exports flowed to these eastern states.

While the resource sectors and the processing and manufacturing associated with these resources have been modernized and expanded, it is non-resource based manufacturing and the service sectors which have provided 48,000 of the 54,000 jobs created in the past decade. Modern structures and new technologies now blend with historic buildings and a traditional lifestyle to provide a cornucopia for tourist and investor alike.



Cormorants, Pictou Co.

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Dort's Cove, Guysborough Co.

Horseback Rdiing, Shelburne Co.

Geography and Climate

The province, with a total area of some 54,400 square kilometers, is the second smallest in size of the ten Canadian provinces. Almost all of the 880,000 residents live in close proximity to the 7,400 kilometers of coastline. The province is actually comprised of a peninsula, connected to the remainder of the country by 27 kilometers of land, and the island of Cape Breton, which is joined to the mainland by a 1,385 metre causeway.

Total length of the province is 575 kilometers and average breadth is about 130 kilometers.

The five main geographical regions of Nova Scotia are as follows:

1. The northern coastal belt of low, level land stretching along Northhumberland Strait from the New Brunswick border to Cape Breton Island.
2. The central higher land.
3. The slate-quartzite-granite district of the central and southern half of the mainland.
4. The Annapolis Valley
5. Cape Breton Island, mainly highland country, broken by lakes, rivers and valleys.

Nova Scotia is located between latitudes 43 degrees to 48 degrees north and longitudes 59 degrees to 67 degrees west. The overall climate might be best described as modified continental in nature. Because of cool currents of air and water from the Arctic and alternating warmer breezes from the Gulf Stream, extremes of summer and winter temperatures are not as evident as those in Central Canada. Average daily temperatures at Halifax International Airport range from − 6.0°C in January to + 18.2°C in July. Total average annual precipitation of 1,490 mm includes 271 cm of snowfall.

Only on rare occasions does the temperature rise above 32°C or fall below − 10°C in winter. The frost free season ranges from 120 days in northern Nova Scotia to 145 days in Annapolis Valley.

Table 1
Nova Scotia Economic Indicators

	1986	1987	% Change 1987/86
Population as of June 1 ('000)	873	879	+0.7
Employment:			
Labour Force ('000)	398	405	+1.8
Employment ('000)	344	354	+2.9
Unemployment ('000)	53	51	- 3.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	13.4	12.5	
Output:			
Farm Cash Receipts ($ millions)	265.0	290.6	+9.7
Value of Fish Landings ($ millions)	407.8	510.6	+25.2
Value of Mining ($ millions)	366.7	390.1	+6.4
Domestic Pulpwood Production ('000 cubic meters)	3,115	3,135	+0.6
Lumber Production (Mil.bd.ft.)	225	229	+1.8
Value of Manufacturing Shipments ($ millions)	4,747	4,686	- 1.3
Value of Construction Work ($ millons)	2,366	2,410	+1.9
Power Generated (G.W.h)	7,410	7,749	+4.6
Incomes:			
Total Income ($ millions)	12,134	13,070	+7.7
Income per Capita ($)	13,899	14,870	+7.0
Prices:			
Consumer Price Index — All Items (1981 = 100)	131.7	136.4	+3.6
Construction & Investment:			
Dwelling Starts (all areas)	7,571	6,460	- 14.7
Building Permits ($ millions)	756	774	+2.4
Capital & Repair Expenditures ($ millions)	3,680	3,948	+7.3
Retail Trade:			
Total retail trade ($ millions)	4,796	5,225	+8.9
Retail trade per capita ($)	5,490	5,945	+8.3

Source: Statistics Canada, various publications

Table 2
Range of Climate in Nova Scotia

	Temperature Daily Average		Precipitation Yearly			No. of Days with
	January	July	Rainfall	Snowfall	Total	Precipitation
	.....(C°).....		mm	cm	mm	
Halifax International Airport	– 6.0	18.2	1,223.8	271.0	1,490.6	166
Kentville	– 5.0	19.2	896.5	275.0	1,177.4	159
Sydney	– 4.7	17.7	1,082 5	317.9	1,399.9	166
Truro	– 6.8	17.8	914.3	246.7	1,138.7	164
Yarmouth	– 2.7	16.3	1,086.5	208.3	1,281.6	157

Source: "Canadian Climate Normals, 1951-1980, Temperature and Precipitation", Environment Canada

Cross Country Skiing, Kings Co.

Map 1

Location of Nova Scotia

Historical Perspective

When John Cabot planted the English flag on the Northern Cape Breton shore in June 1497, there were already 25,000 native Mic Mac Indians in Nova Scotia. It was the French, however, in 1605 under Pierre Du Gua, Sieur de Monts, who established the first permanent settlement of Europeans north of the Gulf of Mexico at Port Royal. Samuel de Champlain accompanied him and organized the famous Order of the Good Time, the first social club in North America.

In the early 1700's, the English began to seriously contest the French ownership of the province. This claim went back to 1621 when King James I of England granted the province to Sir William Alexander. King James named Nova Scotia "the Royal Province" and in 1625 a royal coat of arms was granted. From this crest came the Nova Scotia flag, which made it the first colony of Great Britain with its own flag.

For a century, the Acadians, the French-speaking settlers in the Minas Basin area, prospered in their trade with the New England states while England and France continued their battle for the territory. The French fortress at Louisbourg was captured by the British and then handed back in 1748 under the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. A year later the seat of government moved from Annapolis Royal to Halifax, when Governor Edward Cornwallis established a garrison and settlement there. British distrust of the Acadians led to their expulsion to Louisiana and Virginia in 1755, an event immortalized in Longfellow's poem "Evangeline". Louisbourg fell to the British for the last time in 1758 and, after British control was firmly established in Nova Scotia, many of the Acadians returned.

In 1753, 2,000 Protestants from Germany founded Lunenburg Town and County. In 1760, 22 shiploads of New England Planters arrived to occupy lands vacated by the Acadians. Seven years later, 7,000 more Planters settled mainly in the Annapolis Valley. In the 1770's 11 shiploads of Yorkshiremen settled in Cumberland County where many of their descendants still farm the land. After the War of 1812, several thousand Blacks, including the Chesapeake Blacks, settled in the Halifax-Dartmouth area. Following the American Revolution, 25,000 Loyalists arrived, 10,000 of whom founded

the Town of Shelburne in 1783. Early in the 1800's, the Highland Scots started to arrive and within 30 years, 50,000 had settled on Cape Breton Island and in Pictou and Antigonish Counties.

Primarily through the efforts of newspaper owner and patriot, Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia became the first British colony to win responsible government in 1848. The province was one of the original four provinces that joined the federation called the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

Aerial View of the Halifax Citadel

Government

The government of Nova Scotia consists of a 52 member elected House of Assembly and a Lieutenant Governor who is the Queen's representative in the province. The Lieutenant Governor is appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the federal Cabinet, acting on recommendation of the Prime Minister of Canada. The Legislative Assembly is elected by the people for a term of five years, however, it may be dissolved at any time by the Lieutenant Governor on the advice of the Premier of the Province. The last general election was held in September 1988. The standings for the political parties at that time were — Progressive Conservatives 28, Liberals 21, New Democrats 2, and Independents 1. Ministers of the Executive Council, or Cabinet, are selected by the Premier from elected representatives and are usually members of the majority party.

Nova Scotia's representation in the government of Canada consists of 11 members of the 295 member elected House of Commons and 10 senators in the 104 member appointed Senate.

The constitution of Canada is contained in the British North America Act, 1867 (now the Constitution Act, 1867), an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the Constitution Act, 1982, an act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom adopted by the Parliament of Canada. The Constitution Act, 1982, provides for a Charter of Rights and Freedoms, language rights, the principles of the reduction of regional economic disparities and the making of fiscal equalization payments to certain provinces by the Government of Canada, the amendment of the Constitution in Canada and enlarged provincial jurisdiction over and taxation of certain natural resources and electrical energy.

Under the Constitution, the provinces are assigned jurisdiction over education, municipal institutions, property and civil rights, natural resources, other matters of purely provincial or local concern and the borrowing of money on the credit of the provinces. The Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction over all areas not assigned exclusively to the provincial legislatures, including such matters as the Federal public debt and property,

the regulation of trade and commerce, currency and coinage, banks and banking, national defence, the postal service, railways and navigation.

There are 66 municipal units in Nova Scotia — cities, towns and rural municipalities (comprising counties or part-counties) — having local governments with powers to enact by-laws governing such matters as zoning and planning.

Principal sources of revenues for the Province include personal and corporate income taxes, sales taxes, federal equalization payments and federal established programs financing payments. Principal sources of funds for the municipalities are residential and business property taxes and transfers from the federal and provincial governments.

The Dartmouth Waterfront

Human Resources

Population

The population of Nova Scotia according to the June 1986 Census, was 873,200 as compared to the Census count of 847,440 at June 1931. The increase in the latest five year intercensal period numbered 25,750, or 3.0%, as compared to 18,870, or 2.3%, between 1976 and 1981. In both 1987 and 1988 the total increase in the Nova Scotia population is estimated to have approximated the 5,000 difference between the number of births and the number of deaths in the province.

The annual number of births in the province has remained fairly steady, at slightly over 12,000, for the past decade. Deaths, on an annual basis, have numbered approximately 7,000 in this same time span. International migration, on a net basis, has not made a significant contribution to population change since the sixties.

Table 3
Population and Vital Statistics, Nova Scotia

Period	Population*	Live Births	Deaths
1966-71	788,960	70,613	33,195
1971-76	828,571	66,470	34,329
1976-81	847,442	62,198	34,691
1981-86	873,199	61,566	35,217

Table 3 (con't)
Population and Vital Statistics, Nova Scotia

Period	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Population Change
1966-71	37,418	– 4,497	+32,921
1971-76	32,141	+7,470	+39,611
1976-81	27,507	– 8,636	+18,871
1981-86	26,349	– 592	+25,757

*Population June 1 at end of period.
Source: Statistics Canada, 84-001 and Census of Canada

Table 4
Population by Age Groups and Sex
Nova Scotia
1971-1986

Age Groups—% of Total	1971	1976	1981	1986
0-14	30.5	27.0	23.4	21.5
15-24	18.8	19.6	19.4	17.6
25-34	12.1	14.8	16.4	17.1
35-44	10.3	10.2	11.4	13.9
45-54	10.4	9.6	9.4	9.5
55-64	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.6
65+	9.2	9.7	10.9	11.9
Sex — % of Total				
Male	50.3	50.0	49.5	49.3
Female	49.7	50.0	50.5	50.7
Total Population	788,960	828,570	847,445	873,199

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Interprovincial migration has been the major factor in changes in the growth rate of the population. During the sixties the province lost over 43,000 persons on a net basis to central and western Canada. The trend was reversed between 1971 and 1976, with a positive flow of 7,500 to Nova Scotia. From 1976 to 1981 outflows again occurred with a net loss of over 8,600 residents. In the latest intercensal period, from 1981 to 1986, migration in and out of the province was almost balanced with a net loss of only slightly more than 500 persons.

Urban and Rural

Between 1976 and 1986 and rural portion of the population in Nova Scotia increased from 43.4% to 46.0% of the total. Rural farm population, however, declined by over six thousand to 14,175. The major residential growth areas were thus in the suburban areas outside of incorporated cities and towns.

In the 1976 to 1986 period 62% of the total population growth for the province took place within Halifax County. The

growth of 10.0% for this period by Halifax County, however, was exceeded by Hants County (12.9%) and Kings County (11.0%). Cape Breton, Cumberland, Guysborough and Richmond Counties experienced population declines over the past decade.

Because of the constrained boundaries of most incorporated towns and cities and the decreasing average size of households, most of these centres lost population to adjoining suburban areas in the 1981 to 1986 intercensal period. While the population of the City of Halifax declined, the City of Dartmouth, the Town of Bedford and the suburban areas of Cole Harbour and Sackville exhibited notable growth. The

Table 5
Population by County, Nova Scotia, 1971-1986

	1971	1976	1981	1986
Annapolis	21,841	23,208	22,522	23,589
Antigonish	16,814	17,573	18,110	18,776
Cape Breton	129,075	128,229	127,035	123,625
Colchester	37,735	41,771	43,224	45,093
Cumberland	35,160	35,914	35,231	34,819
Digby	20,349	20,932	21,689	21,852
Guysborough	12,864	12,825	12,752	12,721
Halifax	261,461	278,531	288,126	306,418
Hants	28,935	32,383	33,121	36,548
Inverness	20,375	21,773	22,328	21,946
Kings	44,975	47,977	49,739	53,275
Lunenburg	38,422	42,388	45,746	46,483
Pictou	46,104	49,076	50,350	49,772
Queens	12,950	12,947	13,126	13,148
Richmond	12,734	12,447	12,293	11,841
Shelburne	16,661	16,970	17,328	17,516
Victoria	7,823	8,417	8,432	8,704
Yarmouth	24,682	25,210	26,290	27,073
Total	788,960	828,571	847,442	873,199

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Halifax Metro Area, comprising the entire western half of Halifax County, had a population of 295,990 in 1986. This is the largest urban concentration east of Quebec City and functions as a regional headquarters for many government and private institutions.

The second major urban area in the province is the industrial heart of Cape Breton, centering on the City of Sydney. The five adjacent towns and surrounding suburban areas had a 1986 population of 119,470. A total of thirteen towns in the province have populations in excess of 5,000 and an additional eight have a population between 3,000, and 5,000.

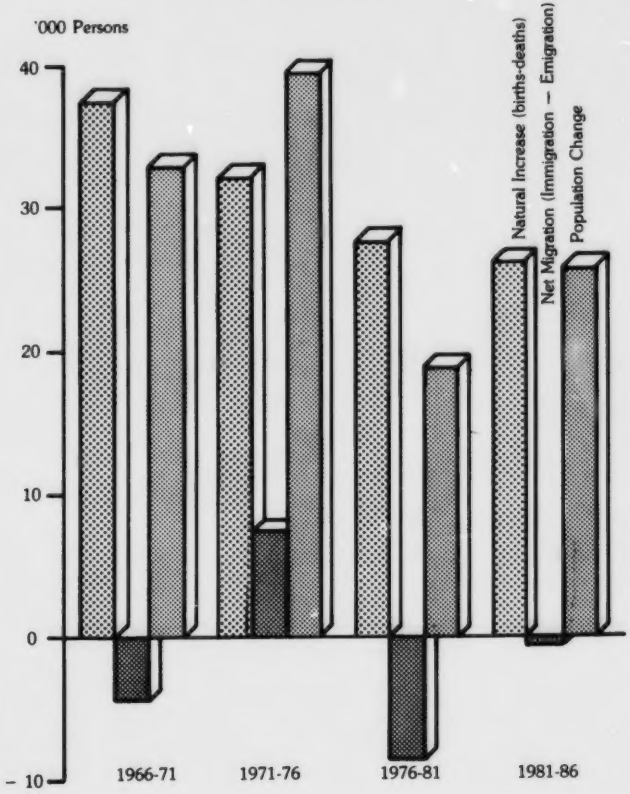
Table 6
Population of Cities and Towns (3,000+)
Nova Scotia 1981-1986

City or Town	1981	1886	City or Town	1981	1986
Amherst (t)	9,684	9,671	Pictou (t)	4,621	4,413
Antigonish (t)	5,205	5,291	Port Hawkesbury (t)	3,850	3,869
Bedford (t)	6,777	8,010	Springhill (t)	4,896	4,712
Bridgewater (t)	6,672	6,617	Stellarton (t)	5,433	5,259
Dartmouth (c)	62,333	65,243	Sydney (c)	29,462	27,754
Glace Bay (t)	21,466	20,467	Sydney Mines (t)	8,501	8,063
Halifax (c)	114,594	113,577	Trenton (t)	3,166	3,083
Kentville (t)	4,974	5,208	Truro (t)	12,618	12,124
Liverpool (t)	3,302	3,295	Westville (t)	4,515	4,271
Lunenburg (t)	3,014	2,972	Windsor (t)	3,646	3,665
New Glasgow (t)	10,464	10,022	Wolfville (t)	3,235	3,277
New Waterford (t)	8,808	8,326	Yarmouth (t)	7,475	7,617
North Sydney (t)	7,820	7,472			

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Map 2
Nova Scotia Counties
VICTORIA CO.
INVERNESS CO.
CAPE BRETON CO.
RICHMOND CO.
ANTIGONISH CO.
GUYSBOROUGH CO.
PICTOU CO.
COLCHESTER CO.
HALIFAX CO.
CUMBERLAND CO.
HANTS CO.
KINGS CO.
ANNAPOLIS CO.
LUNENBURG CO.
QUEENS CO.
DIGBY CO.
YARMOUTH CO.
SHELBURNE CO.
Prince Edward Island
NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT
New Brunswick
BAY OF FUNDY
ATLANTIC OCEAN

Chart 1
Components of Population Change
Nova Scotia, 1966-1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 84-001 and Census of Canada

Keltic Lodge, Victoria Co.

Maple Sugar Party, Cumberland Co.

Age and Sex

A gradual shift has taken place over the period since 1941 in the male to female ratio in the province. In 1941 there were 105 males to every 100 females in Nova Scotia but this dropped to 103 in 1961, 101 in 1971, 98 in 1981, and to 97 by the time of the 1986 Census. An equivalent decline was evidenced at the national level during this period.

The decline in birth rates which began in the early sixties has resulted in a shift in the age distribution of the population. Extended life expectency has also contributed to a general graying of the population. Between 1976 and 1986 the proportion of the total population under fifteen years of age declined from 27.0% to 21.5% while those over sixty-five year of age increased from 9.7% to 11.9% of the total. The post-war baby boom has now moved into their mid twenties, thus taking the pressure off all levels of the education system. Over the past five years, however, this baby boom group has expanded the labour force markedly.

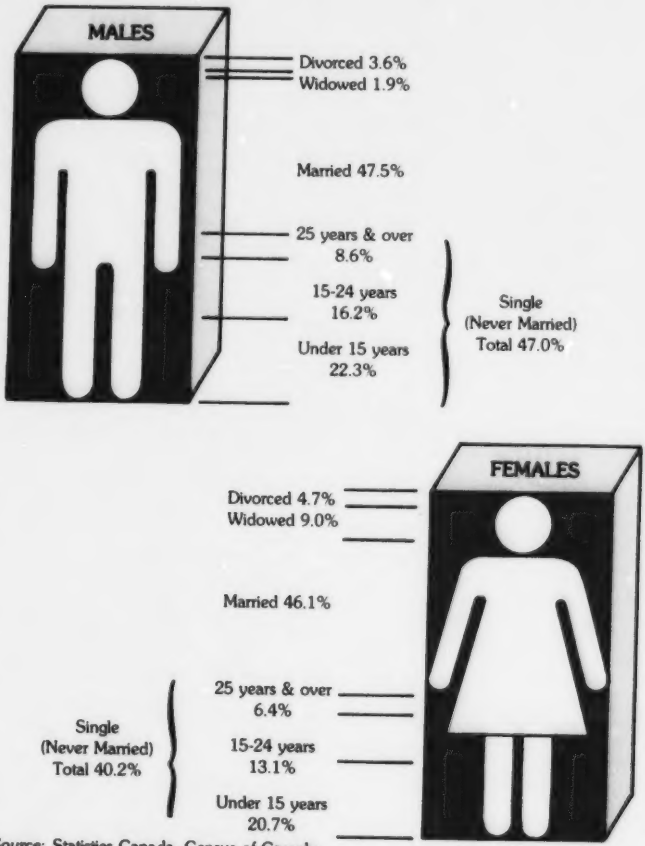
Ethnicity/Language/Religion

In 1986 the Census of Canada revealed that 47.8% of the province's population was of a single British origin and 6.0% of a single French origin while 38.6% were of multiple origins. Other major ethnic groups represented in both single and multiple origins included 90,115 German, 45,200 Dutch, 12,945 Blacks and 14,475 Native Peoples. 80.5% of the residents of the province in 1986 were born in Nova Scotia, 14.6% were born in other parts of Canada and 4.9% were born outside Canada.

English only is spoken by 91.5% of the population while French only is spoken by 0.2% and 8.1% of residents speak both English and French.

Major religious groups amongest the population in 1981 included 36.9% Roman Catholic, 20.2% United Church, 15.6% Anglican, 12.1% Baptist and 4.6% Presbyterian. Over 34,000 provincial residents professed no religious affiliation.

Chart 2
Population by Marital Status and Sex
Nova Scotia, 1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Table 7
Population Age 15 and Over and Labour Force Activity,
Nova Scotia, 1980-1987
Unemployment Rate and Participation Rate Canada, 1980-1987

	Nova Scotia			
	Population 15+	Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed
		(number — thousands)		
1980	619	356	321	35
1981	626	359	322	36
1982	633	351	313	47
1983	642	369	320	49
1984	653	387	337	51
1985	664	391	337	54
1986	671	398	344	53
1987	677	405	354	51

Table 7 (cont'd.)
Population Age 15 and Over and Labour Force Activity,
Nova Scotia, 1980-1987
Unemployment Rate and Participation Rate Canada, 1980-1987

	Nova Scotia		Canada	
	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	%	%	%	%
1980	9.7	57.4	7.5	64.1
1981	10.2	57.3	7.5	64.8
1982	13.2	57.0	11.0	64.1
1983	13.2	57.4	11.9	64.4
1984	13.1	59.3	11.3	64.8
1985	13.8	58.8	10.5	65.2
1986	13.4	59.3	9.6	65.7
1987	12.5	59.8	8.9	66.2

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-201

Labour Force

The Nova Scotia Labour Force grew by 49,000 between 1980 and 1987. The overall participation rate increased from 57.4% to 59.8% in this period due to more females actively seeking employment. For Halifax County the participation rate

Table 8
Labour Force Characteristics, Economic Regions
Nova Scotia, 1987

	Population 15+	Labour Force	Employed
	..... thousands		
Region 21	131	72	58
Region 22	128	71	60
Region 23	83	49	43
Region 24	102	52	47
Region 25	233	162	147
Nova Scotia	677	405	354

Table 8 (cont'd)
Labour Force Characteristics, Economic Regions
Nova Scotia, 1987

	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	... thousands ...	%.	%
Region 21	14	19.4	54.7
Region 22	11	15.2	55.2
Region 23	6	12.1	58.7
Region 24	6	10.6	51.3
Region 25	15	9.1	69.3
Nova Scotia	51	12.5	59.8

Region 21 — Cape Breton Island
Region 22 — Counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Pictou
Region 23 — Counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings
Region 24 — Counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth
Region 25 — County of Halifax
Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001

Table 9
Employment By Industry
Percentage of Total Employment
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1987

Industry	Nova Scotia	Canada
Agriculture	2.5	3.9
Other Primary	5.2	2.4
Forestry	1.2	0.6
Fishing	2.2	0.3
Mining	1.7	1.5
Manufacturing	12.3	17.0
Construction	6.0	5.6
Transportation & Utilities	7.4	7.5
Trade	18.2	17.6
Finance	4.9	5.8
Services	31.9	32.7
Public Administration & Defence	12.0	7.5
Total Employment	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001

stood at 69.3% in 1987 while the other regions of the province had rates between 51.3% and 58.7%. The overall Nova Scotia rate remained considerably below the Canadian rate of 66.2% in 1987. Total employment in the province increased by 33,000 or 10.3% between 1980 and 1987. Nationally, employment growth was slightly higher at 11.6% in this period.

On a sectoral basis, proportionally less Nova Scotians are employed in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors than at the Canada level. The other goods producing sectors of forestry, fishing, mining and construction, however, employ 11.2% of persons in the province compared to 8.0% for Canada. Within the service sectors the community, business and personal services group is the largest employer, with 31.9% of total provincial employment, and this has been the fastest growing sector in the past decade. While the lack of head offices results in a lesser proportion of employment in the finance sector within the province, the Armed Forces and federal government regional offices gives the overall public administration sector an added presence within Nova Scotia.

The trade sector, comprising both retail and wholesale outlets, provides employment for 18.2% of the provincial labour force versus 17.6% at the national level.

The occupational grouping of the employed labour force in Nova Scotia shows the largest group to be managerial and professional, accounting for 27.2% of the total. Next largest groups in order are clerical (15.8%), service (15.3%), processing (10.8%), and sales (9.6%). The most notable differences between Nova Scotia and Canada are a higher proportion in service and construction occupations in the province and a lesser proportion in processing occupations.

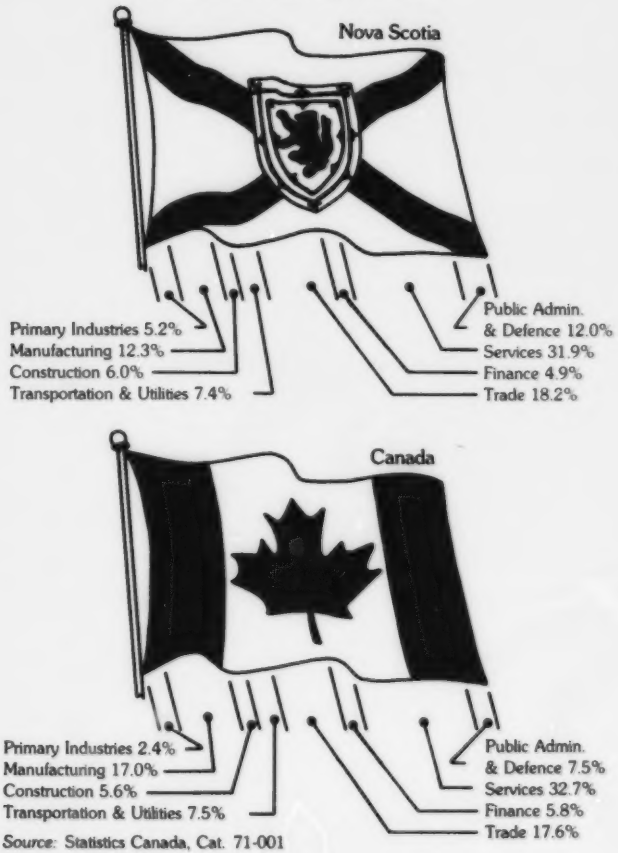
Unemployment in Nova Scotia declined to 12.5% in 1987 after having risen to 13.8% in 1985 from 9.7% in 1980. Between 1980 and 1987 the growth of 33,000 in total employment was not comparable to the 49,000 increase in the labour force, resulting in an increase in the number of unemployed, from 35,000 to 51,000. While the provincial unemployment rate is lower then the average for the Atlantic Provinces it is traditionally two to three percentage points above the national average. Within the province, the 1987 average unemployment rates ranged from a low of 9.1% in Halifax County and 10.6% in the South Shore Region to a high of 19.4% on Cape Breton Island.

Table 10
Employment By Occupation
As a Percentage of Total Employment
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1987

	Nova Scotia	Canada
Managerial, Professional, etc.	27.2	28.8
Clerical	15.8	16.7
Sales	9.6	9.5
Service	15.3	13.2
Primary Occupations	6.8	5.3
Processing	10.8	13.3
Construction	6.8	5.7
Transportation	4.3	3.8
Materials Handling and other Crafts	3.4	3.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001

Chart 3
Employment by Industry
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1987



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 71-001

Table 11
Components of Income
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1976 and 1986

	Nova Scotia			
	1976	1986	1976	1986
	(millions of $)		(% of total)	
Personal Income	4,374	12,134	100.0	100.0
Wages and Salaries & Supplementary Labour Income	2,755	6,801	63.0	56.1
Net Income of Farm Operations from Farm Production	28	75	0.6	0.6
Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business	211	624	4.8	5.1
Interest, Dividends & Misc. Investment Income	312	1,351	7.1	11.1
Government Transfer Payments to Persons	760	2,269	17.4	18.7
Other	308	1,014	7.1	8.4

Table 11 (cont'd)
Components of Income
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1976 and 1986

	Canada			
	1976	1986	1976	1986
	(millions of $)		(% of total)	
Personal Income	158,127	432,511	100.0	100.0
Wages and Salaries & Supplementary Labour Income	110,419	271,026	69.8	62.7
Net Income of Farm Operations from Farm Production	3,155	5,442	2.0	1.3
Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business	7,547	17,840	4.8	4.1
Interest, Dividends & Misc. Investment Income	13,707	57,059	8.7	13.2
Government Transfer Payments To Persons	19,464	61,956	12.3	14.3
Other	3,835	19,188	2.4	4.4

Source: Statistics Canada, 13-201

Income Levels

Total personal income for all provincial residents in 1986 reached $12.1 billions. 56.1% of this total was comprised of wages and salaries as compared to 62.7% at the Canada level. Other earned income, such as farm income, business income and investment income, made up 16.8% of total income in Nova Scotia in 1986 versus 18.6% for the nation. Government transfer payments grew from 17.4% to 18.7% of total income in Nova Scotia in the past decade and while this was considerably above the national rate of 14.3% in 1986, the increase was more notable for all of Canada.

Per capita income for all Nova Scotians is estimated at $14,681 for 1987, an increase of 86.8% since 1980. The increase was above that for all Canadians in this period and resulted in an improvement in the ratio of the Nova Scotia average to the Canadian average, from 75.9% to 81.2%.

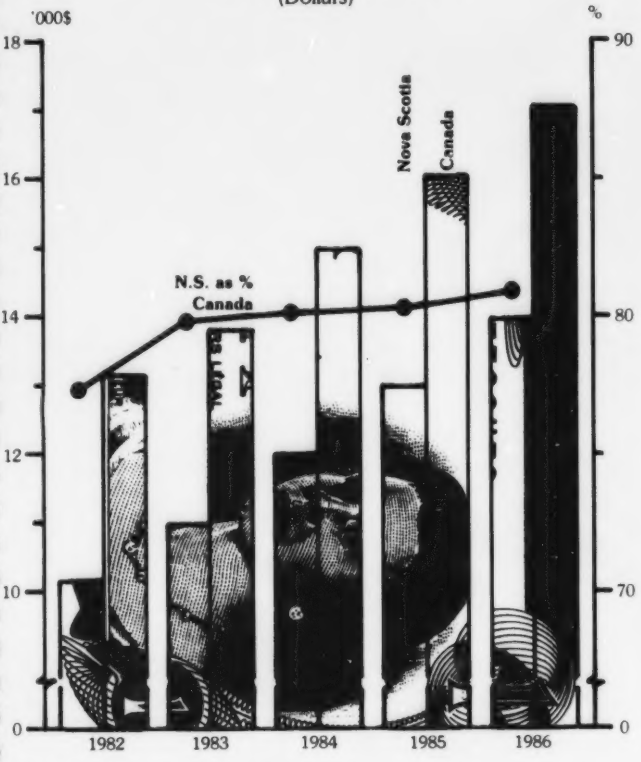
Table 12
Personal Income Per Capita
Nova Scotia and Canada

Year	Nova Scotia $	Canada $	N.S. as % Canada
1980	7,858	10,352	75.9
1981	8,994	12,046	74.7
1982	10,206	13,214	77.2
1983	10,977	13,840	79.3
1984	11,985	14,925	80.3
1985	12,969	16,082	80.6
1986	13,899	17,060	81.5

Source: Statistics Canada, 13-201

Preliminary estimates of average household income in Nova Scotia in 1986 was $29,449 and average family income stood at $34,457. Comparable figures for the Atlantic Provinces were $28,459 and $32,516, respectively, and for Canada they were $33,672 and $40,356, respectively.

Chart 4
Personal Income per Capita
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1982-1986
Personal Income Per Capita
Nova Scotia and Canada
(Dollars)



Source: Statistics Canada, 13-201

Table 13
Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, Nova Scotia

Industry	1985 $	1986 $	1987 $
Forestry	344	371	358
Mining	570	597	611
Manufacturing	415	439	457
Construction	439	458	478
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	469	496	514
Trade	258	268	273
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	399	399	397
Service	346	355	359
Public Administration	490	505	533
Industrial Aggregate	377	390	400

Source: Statistics Canada, 72-002

The average weekly wage earned in the province in 1987 was $400, however, there were considerable variations to this average from one sector to another. The highest average weekly wage of $611 was earned in the mining sector, followed by $533 in public administration, $514 in utilities and $478 in construction. At the other end of the scale the average for the trade sector was only $273 per week.

Minimum wage legislation in effect in Nova Scotia provides for a minimum hourly rate of $4.00 per hour for experienced workers 18 years of age and over. For underage and inexperienced employees a rate of $3.55 per hour applies. Overtime rates of not less than time and one-half the minimum rate applies where the period worked in a week exceeds 48 hours. The basic minimum wage will be increased to $4.50 per hour on January 1, 1989.

Prices

The Statistics Canada monthly consumer price index is compiled only for the Halifax Metro Area within the province. Both the Halifax and the Canadian index are measured on a price level of 100.0 in 1981. The average for all items in Halifax in 1987 was 36.4% above the 1981 level as compared to an increase of 38.2% for Canada. The food component of the Halifax index rose by only 22.1% in the 1981 to 1987 period whereas the housing component increased by 37.3%.

Table 14
Consumer Price Index, Halifax and Canada
(1981=100)

	Halifax			Canada		
	All Items	**Food**	**Housing**	**All Items**	**Food**	**Housing**
1980	89.4	89.2	89.3	88.9	89.8	89.0
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	109.6	103.2	112.4	110.8	107.2	112.5
1983	116.8	105.9	121.6	117.2	111.2	120.2
1984	121.9	110.8	126.3	122.3	117.4	124.7
1985	127.3	112.7	132.4	127.2	120.8	129.0
1986	131.7	117.0	134.6	132.4	126.8	132.9
1987	136.4	122.1	137.3	138.2	132.4	138.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 62-010

The most significant difference is cost of living from one area to another is the cost of housing or rent. In July 1988 Royal LePage Real Estate Services estimated the price of a three bedroom bungalow in Halifax's Clayton Park at $124,000 while the same house in other areas was priced as follows: — Dartmouth East $87,000, Bedford $125,000 and Sackville $80,000. A comparable house in other parts of the province would generally be priced in the $70,000 to $80,000 range. Rental rates for a modern two bedroom apartment averages approximately $560.00 per month in Halifax City as compared to $500.00 in Dartmouth and $400.00 to $500.00 in the larger towns of the province.

Taxation rates for provincial residents include a retail sales tax of 10% to cover most physician and hospital costs. Excluded from this sales tax is food for home consumption, drugs, restaurant meals under $4.00 and most clothing and shoes. The personal income tax rate for Nova Scotia residents is 56.5% of the federal basic tax while the corporation tax is 15% of taxable income and 10% for small businesses. Residential property tax rates for 1988 averaged $1.43 per $100.00 of assessed value (approximately 85% of market value) for all municipalities in the province while commercial and business occupancy rates averaged $2.54. At August 1988 the provincial tax on gasoline was $0.086 per litre and the average price of regular unleaded gasoline was $0.503 per litre in Halifax and $0.509 in Sydney.

Oil continues to be the major source of home heating in the province. Price of heating oil in August 1988 stood at $0.296 per litre in Halifax and $0.306 in Sydney. Electrical heating in homes is growing in popularity, with 55,000 dwellings, or 17.6% of total occupied dwellings, using electricity as a principal heating fuel in 1987. At January 1988 the monthly power rates for residential users of 250 KWH was placed at $24.73 while users of 500 KWH paid $40.88 and those using 1,000 KWH paid $72.61.

Autumn Foliage, Hants Co.

Production

Gross Domestic Product is used to compare the sectoral contributions to total economic activity in the province. While GDP in the primary sectors of agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining, is relatively low, these sectors provide the raw materials upon which a considerable proportion of manufacturing is based.

In total, GDP for the resource sectors in 1987 is estimated at $582 millions (valued in constant 1981 dollars). In real terms this was an increase of 16.6% over the 1982 total.

Table 15
Gross Domestic Product by Sector
Nova Scotia, 1982 and 1987
(Millions of 1981 Dollars

	1982	1987	% Change 1987/82
Agriculture	126	139	10.3
Forestry	37	48	29.7
Fishing & Trapping	168	204	21.4
Mining	168	191	13.7
Manufacturing	896	1,175	31.1
Construction	718	1,038	44.6
Utilities	181	221	22.1
Transportation & Communication	630	757	20.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	873	1,233	41.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,029	1,483	44.1
Community, Business & Personal Service	1,565	1,671	6.8
Public Administration and Defence	1,242	1,271	2.3
All Industries	7,632	9,434	23.6

Source: Conference Board of Canada, March 1988

Manufacturing and utilities exhibited increases of 31.1% and 22.1%, respectively, in the 1982 to 1987 period while the construction sector grew by a very healthy 44.6%. The service sectors contributed most to the overall 23.6% increase in total GDP for the province. Increases for these sectors were transportation and communication 20.2%, wholesale and retail trade 41.2%, finance, insurance and real estate 44.1%, community, business and personal services 6.8% and public administration and defence 2.3%.

Imperial Oil Refinery, Dartmouth

Natural Resource Development

Agriculture

Total farms in Nova Scotia numbered 4,283 at the time of the 1986 Census of Agriculture, and 1,068 of these had sales of agricultural products in excess of $50,000. Total reported farm area was 416,506 hectares, with 157,727 ha. improved and land area under crops covered 109,511 ha. Improved land decreased 11.4% between 1981 and 1986 and improved land per farm increased from 35.3 ha. to 36.8 ha. 68.1% of all farms were fully owner operated and a further 28.7% were part tenant/part owner operated. Agricultural production in Nova Scotia is thus very much a family run operation. In addition to the more than 4,200 operators, employment was also provided to the equivalent of over 3,200 full time employees on farms in the province.

Table 16
Farm Cash Receipts, Nova Scotia, 1983-1987
(thousands of dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987[r]
Fruits	20,847	19,304	19,413	19,325	21,142
Vegetables	7,248	8,253	7,927	9,129	9,663
Other Crops	19,665	21,998	22,651	21,644	26,044
Total Crops	47,760	49,555	49,991	50,098	56,849
Cattle and Calves	23,992	23,791	27,361	29,779	29,743
Hogs	28,198	31,536	30,027	34,886	34,383
Sheep & Lambs	1,271	1,419	1,488	1,605	1,606
Dairy Products	67,789	73,884	74,814	79,892	87,991
Poultry & Eggs	44,260	48,587	47,665	50,025	52,426
Other Live Stock & Products	10,435	12,029	12,702	8,000	19,014
Total Livestock & Products	175,945	191,246	194,057	204,187	219,163
Other Products & Payments	10,993	16,022	14,597	10,720	11,066
Total Cash Receipts	234,698	256,823	258,645	265,005	287,078

[r]Preliminary

Source: Statistics Canada, 21-001 and 21-202

Farm cash receipts in 1987 reached $287 millions, an increase of 22.3% since 1983. Over this period Nova Scotia farms fared better than all Canadian farms due to the diversity of farming within the province. The most important cash receipt in this sector is dairy products, with a value of $82 millions, followed by poultry and eggs at $52 millions, hogs at $34 millions, cattle and calves at $30 millions, other crops at $26 millions and fruits at $21 millions.

The tree fruit industry represents a farm gate value of $10 to $12 million, depending on yields and market prices. In recent years, crops have averaged 2.8 millions bushels of apples and 75 thousand bushels of pears. The 1987 strawberry crop was estimated at 3.5 million quarts. Approximately 81% of the strawberries were sold fresh within Nova Scotia, 11% was sold to other provinces and 8% went to processing. Blueberries have become an important fruit crop. Provincial production in 1987 exceeded six thousand metric tonnes with a farm value of $8.3 millions.

Production of maple syrup amd maple syrup products has averaged 14,000 gallons with a value at the camp of $300,000 — $500,000.

A wide variety of vegetables are produced, utilizing approximately 3,600 ha. and having a 1987 value of $9.7 million at the farm gate. Potatoes returned $7.2 millions in 1987.

Tobacco production in 1987 totalled 628 tonnes, grossing farmers $2.5 millions. Annual production of grain, including milling wheat, feed wheat, rye, soybean, barley, oats and corn was 50,000 tons.

Greenhouse operations numbered 82 in 1986 and covered 169,000 m^2. Total sales by these operations exceeded $15 millions. Vegetables accounted for 10% of total sales while the remainder was flowers and ornamental shrubs.

In 1987, the value of milk and cream received by distributors was $90 millions, 65% being utilized as fluid milk and 35% for manufacturing.

Over 2,700 farms raise cattle in Nova Scotia but they provide only a quarter of the beef consumed in the province.

The 421 hog producers marketed over 230,000 hogs in 1987 with cash receipts of $33.7 million. There were an estimated 40,000 sheep in the province at mid 1987.

1987 production of eggs in Nova Scotia was 18.5 million dozen. In 1987 turkey meat production of 2,866 metric tonnes was valued at $5.1 millions and fowl and chicken meat production of 19,651 metric tonnes was valued at $28.2 millions.

Christmas Tree Harvesting, Lunenburg Co.

Fisheries

Preliminary statistics indicate total landed value of $510.6 millions for all sea fish in 1987. This was an increase of 25.2% from the record value for the 1986 catch. The volume of the 1987 catch, at 458,510 metric tonnes was up 4.1% from 1986 and 7.2% above the average of the previous four years.

Table 17
Sea Fish Landings, Value, by Species, Nova Scotia
1983-1987

	1983	1984[P]	1985[P]	1986[P]	1987[P]
	(thousands of dollars)				
Groundfish	119,533	114,738	137,349	175,367	227,714
Pelagic & Estuarial	17,507	14,184	19,462	24,434	27,534
Molluscs & Crustaceans	138,344	132,576	151,434	207,487	254,404
Miscellaneous Items, Seals, Livers, Roe, Seaweeds, etc.	1,064	826	839	504	974
TOTAL	276,448	262,324	309,084	407,792	510,626

[P]Preliminary
Source: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Table 18
Sea Fish Landings, Quantity, by Species, Nova Scotia
1983-1987

	1983	1984[P]	1985[P]	1986[P]	1987[P]
	(metric tonnes)				
Groundfish	282,046	270,488	285,067	286,834	268,228
Pelagic & Estuarial	82,114	76,060	107,774	81,136	100,381
Molluscs & Crustaceans	61,694	47,058	57,566	72,402	89,901
Miscellaneous Items, Seals Livers, Roe, Seaweeds, etc.	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	425,854	393,606	450,407	440,372	458,510

[P]Preliminary
Source: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

The 1987 catch was composed for 268,228 tonnes of groundfish valued at $227.7 millions, 89,901 tonnes of molluscs and crustaceans (primarily lobsters and scallops) valued at $254.4 millions and 100,381 tonnes of pelagic and estuarial species valued at $27.5 millions.

The preliminary value of fish products for 1984 was $525.5 millions with frozen groundfish being the largest item, valued at $154.4 millions. Fresh and frozen shellfish was a close second with a value of $143.5 millions, followed by fresh fish at $76.2 millions, dried salted at $33.2 millions and pickled and cured at $27.9 millions.

There were 14,663 registered fishermen in the province in 1986, of whom 8,139 derived more than 75% of their income from fishing, 1,723 derived 26-75% of their income from fishing, and 4,801 were only fishing on a part time basis and deriving less than 25% of their income from this activity.

Table 19
Value of Fish Products, Nova Scotia, 1980-1984

	1980	1981	1982 ($'000)	1983	1984[P]
Fresh	35,709	39,263	51,406	59,290	76,205
Frozen*	144,418	139,051	166,257	159,098	154,369
Fresh & Frozen Shellfish	143,099	154,172	140,477	161,903	143,507
Smoked	2,788	2,849	3,160	2,968	2,717
Dried Salted	48,836	45,360	50,696	39,337	33,225
Pickled & Cured	22,697	46,623	53,878	18,495	27,860
Meal	8,978	9,437	7,401	8,782	7,196
Other	32,270	47,427	49,916	48,852	80,410
TOTAL	438,795	484,182	523,191	498,725	525,489

[P]Preliminary
*Includes fresh frozen bait
Source: Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Forestry

Total productive forest land in Nova Scotia exceeds 5.7 million hectares of which only 1.8 million ha, or 31.7%, is provincial crown land and a further 1.4% is in federal ownership. The majority of forest land is in the hands of many small owners, their holdings accounting for 49.2% of the total. Two-thirds of gross merchantable species are softwoods, with the predominant species being spruce, fir and white pine. Amongst hardwoods, the main species are red maple, sugar maple and yellow birch.

With 81.3% of the provincial land area covered by forest, this resource is of paramount importance to Nova Scotia. Total commercial production in 1987 amounted to 4.1 million cubic metres, solid wood equivalent. This was comprised of 1,063,922 m^3 of sawlogs and 3.1 million m^3 of round products. Production of chips in the same year totalled 530,716 m^3 (stacked).

Sawn products in 1987 included 210 mil fbm of lumber, 6,216 thousands of laths, mine packs, railway ties, boxwood, shingles and staves. The 5.0 million m^3 (stacked) of pulpwood was primarily used by the five mills in the pulp and paper segment. These include a Kraft pulpmill at Abercrombie Point,

Table 20
Forest Species Composition, Nova Scotia

Softwood	%	Hardwood	%
White Spruce	8.6	Sugar Maple	6.5
Spruce	25.8	Red Maple	14.9
Fir	19.0	Yellow Birch	5.7
Hemlock	3.0	White Birch	2.8
White Pine	4.4	Aspen	4.0
Red Pine	0.4	Beech	1.6
Larch	0.7		
Other Softwood	0.2	Other Hardwood	2.4
Total % of Softwood	62.1	Total % of Hardwood	37.9

Total Volume of Softwood and Hardwood — 275,173 cubic metres.

Source: N.S. Department of Lands and Forests, 1976-1985 Forest Inventory

Table 21
Productive Forest Land Ownership and Forest Production
Nova Scotia

	Ownership	
	Hectares	**%**
Private Land		
– Large Landowners[1]	1,016,820	17.7
– Small Landowners[2]	2,823,350	49.2
Public Land		
– Provincial Crown	1,822,080	31.7
– Federal	82,160	1.4
TOTAL	5,744,410	100.0

Table 21 (cont'd)
Productive Forest Land Ownership and Forest Production
Nova Scotia

	Production				
	Sawlogs m^3 Solid wood	**%**	**Round Products m^3 Solid wood**	**Total m^3 Solid wood**	**%**
Private Land					
– Large Landowners[1]	392,644	36.9	969,817	1,326,461	32.9
– Small Landowners[2]	609,316	57.3	1,724,062	2,333,398	56.3
Public Land					
– Provincial Crown	61,962	5.8	384,817	446,779	10.8
– Federal					
TOTAL	1,063,922	100.0	3,078,696	4,142,618	100.0

Acres = hectares × 2.47

[1]Large landowners are those holding 1,000 acres of freehold land.

[2]Small landowners are those holding less than 1,000 acres.

Source: Nova Scotia Forest Inventory, 1976-1985 and Nova Scotia Forest Products Directory, 1988 (1987 data).

a sulphite pulpmill and newsprint mill at Point Tupper, a newsprint mill at Brooklyn, a paperboard mill at Hantsport and a hardboard plant at East River.

Firms operating sawmills for the production of lumber and/or boxwood numbered 353 in 1986. Forty-five of these firms produced over one million board feet of lumber in 1986 while at the other end of the scale 235 produced less than 100 Mfbm.

N.S. Forest Products, St. of Canso

Mining

Preliminary value of mineral production for 1987 is set at $390 millions for the province, representing an increase of 6.4% over the 1986 total.

Coal production of 2,820 tonnes in 1987 was valued at $170.7 millions, thus accounting for 43.8% of the total value of all minerals. More than sixty percent of this is utilized for

Table 22
Mineral Production by Value, Nova Scotia, 1983-1987

	1983	1984	1985 ($'000)	1986	1987[p]
Metals	–	–	–	–	2,960
Non-Metals					
Barite	1,381	1,613	951	1,335	1,360
Gypsum	37,064	38,373	47,268	50,125	51,010
Peat	2,008	1,424	1,600	x	x
Quartz	x	x	x	x	x
Salt	x	x	x	x	x
Total	67,723	68,453	81,708	91,019	88,324
Fuels					
Coal	145,686	162,252	167,620	177,940	170,700
Crude Petroleum	–	–	–	–	448
Total	145,686	162,252	167,620	177,940	171,148
Structural Materials					
Clay Products	5,900	6,430	7,069	7,616	7,730
Cement	10,014	24,252	21,079	25,430	39,509
Sand and Gravel	23,076	20,925	23,958	22,064	22,725
Stone	7,784	21,529	23,945	21,944	26,000
Total	46,774	73,136	76,051	77,054	95,964
Other	–	–	–	20,705	31,699
Grand Total	260,183	303,841	325,379	366,718	390,095

[p]Preliminary
X-confidential
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 26-202

generation of electricity within the province. Markets are also served in central Canada and many foreign countries. The 6.0 million tonnes of gypsum mined in Nova Scotia in 1987 represented 68.5% of the Canadian total. The principal market for this product is the New England and South Atlantic States where it is primarily used in the production of wallboard.

In mid 1984, Rio Algom Ltd. began development of an open-pit tin mine in Yarmouth County at an estimated cost of $150 millions. Operations began in October 1985 and the first tin was shipped to overseas markets late in 1985. This is the largest tin mine in North America, employing over 200 workers.

Structural materials valued at $96.0 millions in 1987 accounted for 24.6% of the total value of Nova Scotia's mineral production. The province also has major deposits of salt, limestone and anhydrite.

Substantial gas reserves have been discovered off the coast of Nova Scotia. The Venture Project, in the vicinity of Sable Island is expected to be developed when world prices rise to a level which warrants the $3 billion undertaking. Exploration for oil and gas continues in the meantime in this offshore area.

Table 23
Mineral Production, Value, Nova Scotia, 1983 and 1987

	(% of Total)	
	1983	1987[r]
Coal	56.0	43.8
Structural Materials	18.0	24.6
Gypsum	14.2	13.1
Salt and Quartz	–	0.8
Other	11.8	17.7
Total	100.0	100.0

[r]Preliminary
Source: Statistics Canada, 26-202

Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to the commodity producing portion of the Nova Scotian economy and accounted for 12.3% of total provincial employment in 1987. The gross selling value of manufacturing shipments increased by 33.6% between 1980 and 1987 to reach $4.6 billions.

The food component continues to dominate the manufacturing sector, providing 24.7% of the value of shipments and 30.0% of the employment. Fish processing is the largest portion of this group but it also includes significant processing of agricultural products, confectionery, and other food and feed products.

The textiles sector includes knitting mills, men's and women's clothing, yarn and cloth mills and various specialty weaving and craft products. A total of 27 establishments were in these sectors in 1985.

Wood industries include sawmills, planing and millwork plants, building components and furniture and fixture plants.

Table 24
Principal Statistics, Manufacturing, Nova Scotia, 1980-1987

		Total Activity		Manufacturing Activity	
	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Total Wages & Salaries	Value of Shipments	Value Added
			($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
1980	815	38,962	626,093	3,454,410	1,195,065
1981	814	38,807	691,093	3,822,633	1,317,037
1982	781	34,646	671,539	3,610,726	1,123,255
1983	805	34,223	710,038	3,891,530	1,233,294
1984	840	35,024	776,473	4,595,416	1,631,118
1985	820	35,149	774,637	4,634,819	1,487,154
1986	–	–	–	4,755,386[P]	–
1987	–	–	–	4,616,817[P]	–

[P]Preliminary

Source: Statistics Canada, 31-203, 31-001

Table 25
Manufacturing-Principal Industry Groups, Nova Scotia, 1985

		Total Activity			
	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Total Wages & Salaries	Value of Shipments	Value Added
			($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
Food	175	10,539	174,127	1,480,397	446,233
Plastic Products	14	520	9,892	47,351	18,442
Primary Textiles	4	782	15,123	66,035	38,234
Wood Industries	142	1,995	31,450	145,716	62,584
Furniture & Fixtures	18	235	4,295	15,446	7,026
Paper & Allied Products	14	3,102	100,373	471,274	218,882
Fabricated Metal Products	90	1,484	30,982	130,235	54,340
Transportation Equipment	71	2,779	66,818	316,027	89,807
Electrical & Electronic Products	19	1,261	27,233	74,914	43,395
Chemicals & Chemical Products	16	564	16,825	54,423	10,692
Other Manufacturing	257	11,888	297,519	2,502,839	613,049
Total, All Industries	820	35,149	774,637	5,304,657	1,602,684

Source: Statistics Canada, 31-203

Printing and publishing establishments numbered 105 in 1985 in the production of newspapers, magazines, business forms, etc. Three major pulp and paper mills dominate the paper and allied industries sector and provide for significant employment in wood cutting and reforestation. In 1987 Nova Scotia exported wood pulp valued at $230.6 millions and paper and paperboard valued at $243.9 millions. The majority of this was destined for the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

Machinery, metal fabricating, primary metals and transportation equipment industries include traditional operations such as the SYSCO steel mill at Sydney, the shipyards at

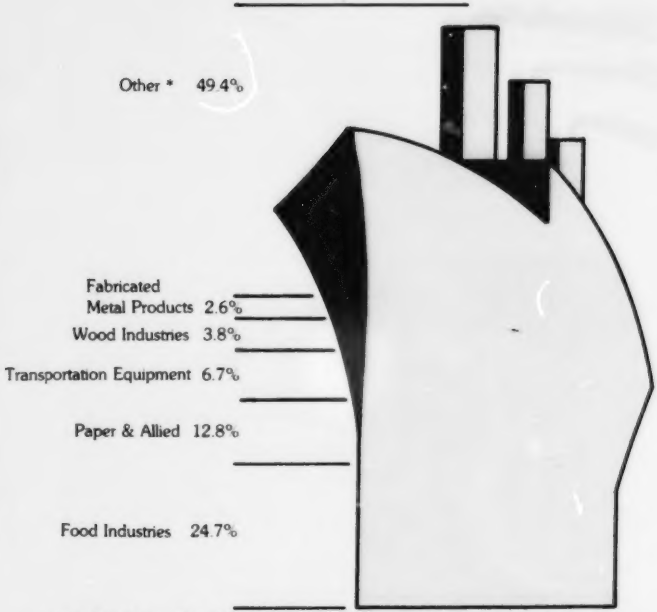
Halifax and Pictou and the Trenton railcar plant as well as numerous smaller specialty fabricating and machining operations.

The diverse provincial manufacturing sector also includes three Michelin Tire plants, employing approximately 4,000, a Volvo automobile assembly plant, a Crossley carpet plant, two oil refineries, a cement plant and 19 establishments in the electrical and electronics field. A Pratt and Whitney aircraft engine plant and a Litton Systems plant near the Halifax Airport, have brought a new era of advanced technology to the province.

The 1988-89 Nova Scotia Directory of Manufacturers includes 1,766 establishments employing 48,430 workers and owners. Approximately 49% of shipments from the province's manufacturers are destined for consumption within Nova Scotia, while 32% of shipments go to other provinces and 19% is shipped to foreign markets.

Panamax Drydock, Halifax

Chart 5
Manufacturers' Shipments by Industry
Nova Scotia, 1987



*includes printing & publishing, non-metallic minerals, electrical products, rubber & plastic products, primary metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles, clothing, furnitrue, petroleum refining, beverages and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 31-001

Table 26
Distribution of Manufacturing Shipments, Nova Scotia and Canada, 1984

First Destination*	Nova Scotia Value ($'mil)	Nova Scotia % of Total	Canada % of Total
Within province of origin	2,261	49	52
Other provinces of Canada	1,478	32	21
Foreign countries	856	19	27
Total Value of Shipments	4,595	100.0	100.0

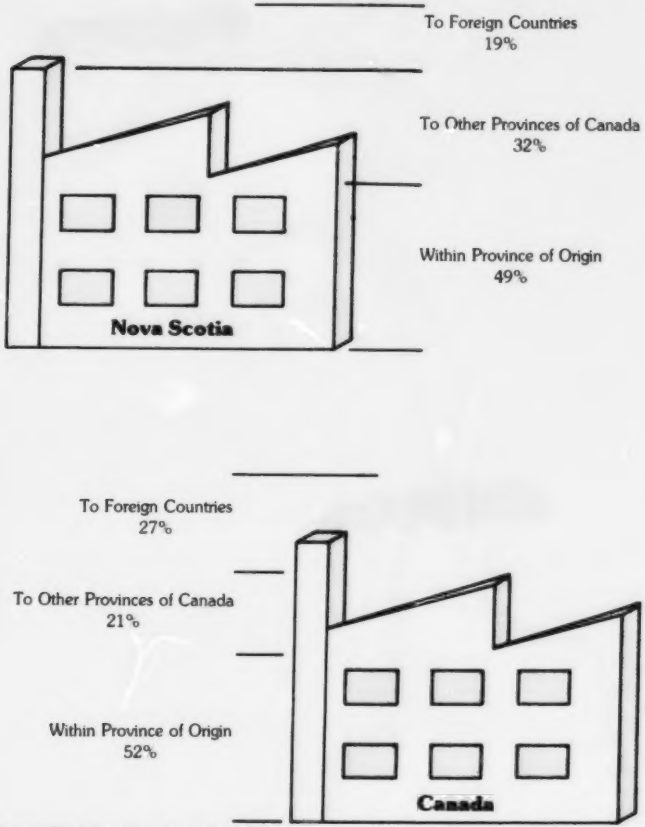
*represents first destination out of plant; final destination may differ
Source: Statistics Canada, 31-530

Table 27
Sub-Provincial Manufacturing Statistics, Nova Scotia, 1985

		Total Activity			
	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	Total Wages & Salaries	Value of Shipments	Value Added
			($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
Cape Breton Island	76	4,531	102,013	373,527	141,917
Northeastern Counties	189	9,584	216,682	989,431	412,077
Annapolis Valley	96	4,405	90,992	482,193	213,414
South Shore	227	8,342	161,318	822,622	355,233
Halifax County	232	6,973	167,766	2,259,678	400,814
Head offices & Sales offices	–	1,314	35,866	377,206	79,229
Total Nova Scotia	820	35,149	774,637	5,304,657	1,602,684

Source: Statistics Canada, 31-209

Chart 6
Distribution of Manufacturing Shipments
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1984



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 31-530

Tourism

Out of province tourists to Nova Scotia exceed 1.1 million on an annual basis, with over 66% of these arriving by private motor vehicles. During the prime tourist season in 1987, an estimated 240,000 tourists arrived by plane, 59,000 by tour bus and 104,600 in recreational vehicles. These out of province

Table 28
Estimated Number of Tourists Visiting Nova Scotia
May 15 — October 31

	1984		1985	
Mode	**Number**	**% of Total**	**Number**	**% of Total**
Motor Vehicle	700,454	64.0	727,196	64.7
Air	241,000	22.0	234,500	21.3
Train	(1)	—	(1)	—
Motor Coach	51,781	4.7	51,567	4.9
Recreational Vehicle	100,631	9.3	103,220	9.1
Motorcycle	(1)	—	(1)	—
TOTAL	1,093,866	100.0	1,124,483	100.0

Table 28 (cont'd)
Estimated Number of Tourists Visiting Nova Scotia
May 15 — October 31

	1986		1987	
Mode	**Number**	**% of Total**	**Number**	**% of Total**
Motor Vehicle	769,200	66.1	794,000	66.3
Air	239,500*	20.5	239,500*	20.1
Train	(1)	—	(1)	—
Motor Coach	55,700	4.8	59,000	4.9
Recreational Vehicle	99,600	8.6	104,600	8.7
Motorcycle	(1)	—	(1)	—
TOTAL	1,164,000	100.0	1,197,100	100.0

(1) Figures not available
*Figures not available — 1985 figure used as estimate
Source: Statistical Review 1987 Nova Scotia Tourism Season, N.S. Dept. of Tourism & Culture; Review of N.S. Tourism Statistics 1970-1985, N.S. Dept. of Industry, Trade & Technology.

tourists and Nova Scotians travelling over 50 miles away from their homes on vacation spent more than $700 millions in the province. Over 24% of these travel expenditures were for accommodations, 31.1% was for meals and beverages in restaurants and 26.1% for gas and oil.

Over the past five years there has been a gradual shift from United States to Canadian travellers coming into the province. In 1987 51.4% of the automobile traffic came from the other Atlantic Provinces as opposed to 49.5% in 1983. Vehicular travel from Western Canada and the New England and mid Atlantic States of the U.S., however, has declined, with the shift away from longer distance vacation travel by automobile.

Table 29
Auto Person Volume Visitation By Region
1983-1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Atlantic Canada	49.5%	49.5%	50.1%	49.3%	51.4%
Quebec	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.9
Ontario	18.6	18.5	18.6	18.9	19.1
Western Canada	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3
New England	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.5	10.1
Mid-Atlantic	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.4	4.6
East North Central	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
West North Central	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4
South Atlantic	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1
East South Central	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
West South Central	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
Mountain	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2
Pacific	.5	.6	.6	.5	.4
Total Travellers ('000)	638.9	703.9	730.6	769.2	794.0

(1) Overnight non-resident travellers only.
(2) As of 1984, the time frame for the tally was extended to May 15-October 31. Prior to that, the tally was conducted between June 1 and October 31.
(3) Automobile traffic was reduced by 3,000 cars to eliminate the effects of the New Brunswick liquor strike (July 28-31 inclusive)
Source: Statistical Review, 1987 Nova Scotia Tourism Season, N.S. Dept. of Tourism & Culture

New construction and renovations have modernized and expanded the accommodations sector in the past five years. In 1987 there were 489 establishments providing 12,141 rooms, an increase of 1,529 rooms since 1983. The annual occupancy rate in 1987 for all transient accommodation was 55%, ranging from a high of 76% in August to a low of 29% in December. A total of 3.3 million guest days were provided in the transient accommodation sector in the province in 1987.

Blue Rocks, Lunenburg Co.

Utilities

Electricity

The Nova Scotia Power Corporation has adopted an operating plan based on conversion to coal generation from imported oil. During the past several years, significant strides have been made towards accomplishment of this goal.

Total net energy generated in Nova Scotia in 1987 approximated 7.7 million megawatt hours. Thermal generation accounted for 90 per cent of this total. In 1981 coal represented 49 per cent and oil represented 51 per cent of all thermal power generation. By 1987 this dependence on oil-fired generation was slashed to less than 11% with thermal generation, utilizing local coal, providing the offset.

Table 30
Total Generation of Electricity, Nova Scotia
(Megawatt Hours)
1983-1987

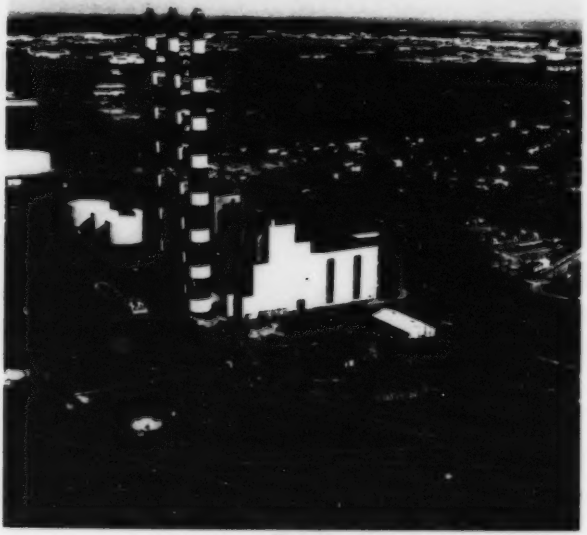
Year	Hydro	Thermal	Total	Utilities	Industries
1983	497,386	5,167,994	6,165,393	5,827,760	337,633
1984	1,034,714	6,192,823	7,235,877	6,879,312	356,565
1985	890,850	6,542,864	7,457,013	7,070,956	386,057
1986	1,006,491	6,370,796	7,410,340	7,050,484	359,856
1986	774,114	6,974,948	7,749,062	7,399,046	350,016

[r]Preliminary
Source: Statistics Canada, 57-202 and 57-001

The Nova Scotia Power Corporation's Annual Report for 1986-87 reported electric revenues of $476 millions, an increase of 2.0 per cent over the previous year. Increases in the generation of electricity in the past decade have primarily been attributable to the continued development and expansion of thermal plants in the province. A total of four units have been constructed at Lingan, with 600 megawatts capacity. Conversion of the Point Tupper plant, from oil to coal, with 150 megawatt capacity, was completed in late 1987. Work

has begun on a 150 megawatt coal fired station in Trenton which is to be completed in 1991 and a similar plant will be constructed in Cape Breton in the 1990's.

The concept of using our tides to generate electricity had been proposed nearly a hundred years ago. With the opening of the Annapolis Tidal Generating Station at the mouth of the Annapolis River in 1984, this dream became a reality. It was built as a small scale tidal project to provide experience and data in order to test and evaluate the potential of the Straflo turbine for possible future use within a massive tidal project on Minas Basin.



Tufts Cove Generating Station, Dartmouth

Telephones

The number of telephone access lines in use in Nova Scotia increased 3.9 per cent between 1985 and 1986 and numbered 401,000 in 1986 (including both residential and business telephones). Total operating revenue, of telephone utilities at $332.6 million in 1986, exhibited a growth of 9.9 per cent over 1985. Operating expenses, at $217.7 million reflected an 11.2 per cent increase over 1985.

In Nova Scotia the number of telephone access lines per 100 population was 45.2 in 1986, as compared to 50.3 in Canada as a whole. In this respect, Nova Scotia ranked eighth of all the provinces.

Of the 1,838 million telephone calls in the province in 1986, 96.5 per cent were local calls and the remainder long distance calls. Total calls per telephone increased from 99 in 1982 to 160 in 1986 while calls per capita grew from 1,965 in 1982 to 2,071 in 1986.

In 1986 approximately 76 per cent of the network access lines in the province were on individual lines, with just 9.6 per cent on party lines and 12.9 per cent as centrex and PBX lines.

Northern Telecom Plant, Amherst

Significant improvements have been made to provide telephone users with access to direct distance dialing throughout Canada. By 1986, 99.9 per cent of all telephones in Nova Scotia had such access, compared to 98.2 per cent at the Canada level.

Table 31
Telephone Statistics, Nova Scotia, 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985[1]	1986[1]
Number of Telephones	533,000	550,000	571,000	386,000	401,000
Number Per 100 Population	62.2	63.6	65.0	43.7	45.2
Telephone Calls (Millions)					
Local	1,631.6	1,685.4	1,748.6	1,789.3	1,774.2
Toll	52.7	51.2	56.6	59.6	63.9
Total	1,684.3	1,736.6	1,805.2	1,849.0	1,838.1
Calls Per					
Telephone	3,062	3,062	3,062	4,639	4,427
Toll	99	93	99	155	160
Total	3,161	3,155	3,161	4,794	4,587
Calls Per Capita	1,965	2,005	2.055	2,094	2,071

[1]Number of telephones recorded as number of access lines in 1985 and 1986. Calls referred to as per access line in 1985 and 1986.
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 56-203

Table 32
Operating Revenue and Expenses of the Telephone Industry
Nova Scotia
1982-1986

	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses
1982	$235,777,000	$148,419.000
1983	$253,256,000	$159,086,000
1984	$275,777,000	$175,077,000
1985	$302,642,000	$195,841,000
1986	$332,634,000	$217,724,000

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 56-203

Transportation

Water

With a strategic location on the major North Atlantic shipping route, Nova Scotia ports are able to serve the eastern Canadian and north-central United States markets for shipments of goods to world markets. The port of Halifax is in the forefront of this activity, handling approximately 14 million tonnes of water-borne cargo in 1986 and almost 16 million tonnes in 1987. Port facilities include four container berths at two facilities. Five gantry cranes are available at these facilities and two of the berths have ro-ro ramps. Ten solid container trains per week leave the Port of Halifax while other containers

Table 33
Shipping Cargoes Handled, Nova Scotia, 1983-1986
(Metric Tonnes)

International Port	1983	1984	1985	1986
Halifax	7,351,519	8,224,355	9,499,467	10,159,863
Hantsport	1,395,753	1,481,327	1,448,360	1,521,770
Port Hawkesbury	1,215,153	1,618,255	1,593,390	1,570,538
Sydney	925,814	495,691	679,052	489,764
All Other Ports	799,112	859,372	844,731	844,048
TOTAL	11,687,351	12,679,000	14,065,000	14,585,983

Table 33 (cont'd)
Shipping Cargoes Handled, Nova Scotia, 1983-1986
(Metric Tonnes)

Coastwise Port	1983	1984	1985	1986
Halifax	3,978,879	4,579,746	4,198,310	3,325,238
Port Hawkesbury	682,078	535,214	245,450	99,846
Sydney	751,586	876,655	503,968	773,955
All Other Ports	1,116,119	1,173,539	1,357,672	1,502,608
TOTAL	6,528,662	7,165,154	6,305,400	5,701,647

Source: Statistics Canada, 54-210

are transported by truck. Other harbour facilities at Halifax include 35 deep-water berths and the largest automobile distribution centre in Canada. Approximately 113,000 vehicles were loaded or unloaded at this Woodside facility in 1986.

The port at the Strait of Canso can accommodate the world's largest supertankers. Sydney Harbour also has a full range of facilities and can handle vessels up to 40,000 tonnes. North Sydney is the mainland terminus for C.N. Marine which operates the passenger and freight ferry services to Port-aux-Basques and Argentia, Newfoundland. Other passenger and freight ferry services in the province include: Caribou to Wood Islands, Prince Edward Island, from May to December; Digby to Saint John, New Brunswick on a year round basis; Yarmouth to Portland, Maine, from May to October; and Yarmouth to Bar Harbour, Maine, on a year round basis.

Highways

Nova Scotia has a network of 25,882 kilometers of highways, of which 12,470 are paved. Over the past decade a series of all-weather, controlled access highways have been constructed and only minor sections of this work is yet to be completed. The heavily travelled routes between Halifax-

Table 34

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Nova Scotia, 1980-1986

Year[1]	Passenger	Commercial	Motor Cycles	Total
1980-81	340,088	140,812	20,226	566,600
1981-82	343,897	138,562	20,622	570,009
1982-83	344,773	143,293	22,175	575,502
1983-84	365,929	149,795	23,608	604,630
1984-85	298,824	131,525	19,119	508,365
1985-86	299,692	136,660	18,981	514,230
1986-87	337,120	139,210	18,546	553,520

[1]Fiscal year ending March 31

Source: Registry of Motor Vehicles, Nova Scotia Department of Transportation and Communication.

Map 3

Nova Scotia Highways

Dartmouth and Truro have been upgraded to four-lane divided highways and work has begun on the twinning of the Truro to Amherst section of the Trans Canada Highway.

Numerous local, national and international transport companies offer frequent service to points within Nova Scotia, as well as other centres in Canada and the United States. Total motor vehicle registrations in 1986-87 included 337,000 passenger vehicles and 139,000 commercial vehicles.

Rail

Nova Scotia has a network of 747 km of mainline track serving most major communities in the province. The Dominion Atlantic Railway, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific, serves the Annapolis Valley area from Halifax to Yarmouth while Canadian National serves the remaining areas. Unit trains are used for rapid delivery of containers between the Port of Halifax and Central Canada and the United States. Total revenue freight handled by railways in Nova Scotia in 1986 included 11.7 million tonnes loaded and 12.1 million tonnes unloaded. Passenger rail service is provided by Via Rail from Halifax to Yarmouth and Amherst and from Sydney to Halifax.

Table 35
Revenue Freight Carried by Railways, Nova Scotia, 1980-1986
(Thousands of Metric Tonnes)

Year	Loaded	Unloaded
1980	11,265	11,744
1981	10,378	10,950
1982	10,017	10,838
1983	11,370	11,945
1984	11,610	12,125
1985	11,647	11,492
1986	11,699	12,138

Source: Statistics Canada, 52-205

Air

National and regional air service is provided at Yarmouth, Sydney and Halifax International Airport. Air Canada, Canadian International Airlines, Air Nova and Air Atlantic provide regular scheduled service to all Canadian points and international service to Boston, New York, Bermuda, London, Glasgow and Amsterdam.

Several local airports have been developed throughout the province for the use of charter services, local commuting and flying clubs.

In 1986 the Halifax International Airport was the eighth busiest in Canada, handling a total of 30,546 arriving and departing flights and 2.1 million arriving and departing passengers. In 1985 the Sydney airport handled 4,350 flights and 250,000 passengers.

Cap Ronde, Richmond Co.

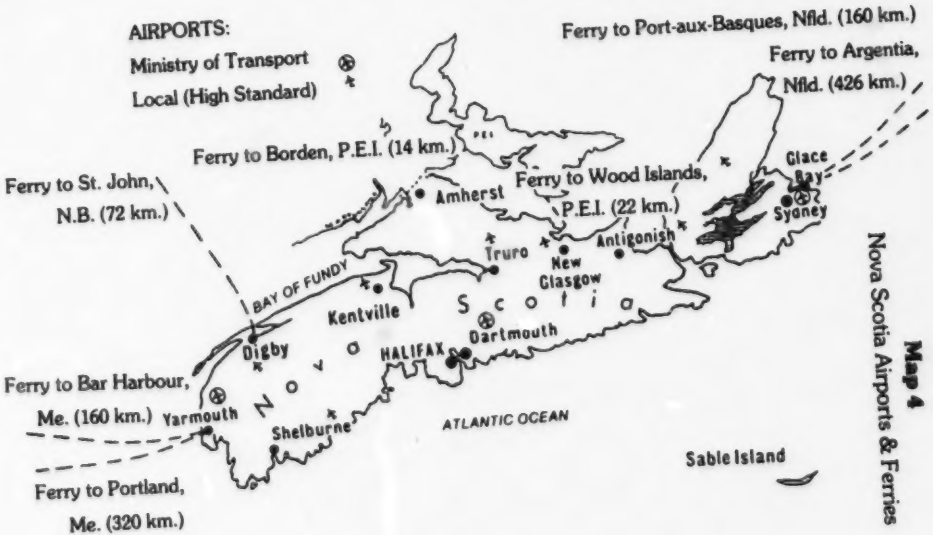
Table 36
Aviation Statistics
International (Scheduled and Charter) and
Mainline Domestic, 1982-1986

	Flights		Total Passengers	
	Arriving	Departing	Arriving	Departing
Halifax International Airport				
1982	14,720	14,741	914,879	917,223
1983	11,822	11,837	845,706	847,699
1984	14,270	14,304	951,126	954,929
1985	16,357	16,383	1,081,156	1,083,484
1986	15,263	15,283	1,035,340	1,028,441
Sydney Airport				
1982	2,578	2,578	133,644	133,114
1983	1,826	1,825	104,056	104,776
1984	2,189	2,180	100,207	101,131
1985	2,173	2,177	124,278	125,668

Table 36 (cont'd)
Aviation Statistics
International (Scheduled and Charter) and
Mainline Domestic, 1982-1986

	Cargo ('000kg)	
	Arriving	Departing
Halifax International Airport		
1982	9,421	9,936
1983	11,363	10,796
1984	13,069	12,834
1985	12,551	13,732
1986	9,869	14,284
Sydney Airport		
1982	814	810
1983	474	520
1984	441	443
1985	469	486

Source: Statistics Canada, 51-203



Map 4
Nova Scotia Airports & Ferries

Social Services

Education

Elementary and secondary schools offer free instruction from Primary through Grade 12. School attendance is compulsory from 6 to 16 years of age. During the 1987-88 academic year a total of 172,000 students were enrolled in elementary, junior high and high schools. Eleven regional vocational schools, the Institute of Technology, the Adult Vocational Training Campuses in Dartmouth and Sydney, the Nautical Institute in Port Hawkesbury and the College of Geographic Sciences in Lawrencetown are being integrated into a Community College system by the early 1990's. Three other vocational schools will be associate members of the Community College system.

Halifax is the center for several universities, including Dalhousie, Saint Mary's, Mount St. Vincent, King's College and the Technical University of Nova Scotia. The latter provides bachelor and masters degrees in engineering and architecture and a doctorate degree in engineering. Other facilities in the Halifax Metro Area include the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, the ecumenical Atlantic School of Theology and the Maritime School of Social Work.

Table 37
Education Enrolment in Nova Scotia
1981-1988

	Elementary and Secondary	Post Secondary			Grand Total
		Non-University	University	Total	
1981-82	184,986	2,713	19,212	21,925	206,911
1982-83	182,799	2,740	21,040	23,780	206,579
1983-84	180,507	2,909	22,458	25,367	205,874
1984-85	178,509	2,952	23,090	26,042	204,551
1985-86	175,487	2,950	23,585	26,535	202,022
1986-87	173,800	2,700	23,620	26,320	200,120
1987-88	171,800	2,500	23,730	26,230	198,030

[1]Includes deaf and blind school enrolments, and N.S. Department of Education

Source: Statistics Canada, 81-220

Other areas of the province are served by Université Ste. Anne at Church Point, Acadia University in Wolfville, St. Francis Xavier in Antigonish, and University College of Cape Breton in Sydney. Other specialized facilities throughout the province include the Cox Institute of Agricultural Technology, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and the Nova Scotia Teachers College, all in Truro, and the Coast Guard College at Point Edward.

Nova Scotia Hospital, Dartmouth

Health

A provincial retail sales tax of ten percent on purchases of most goods and services (food for home consumption and most clothing and footwear are the notable exceptions) provides

funds for free hospital in-patient care up to ward level and free medically required services of physicians. Health services programs in the province are administered by the Department of Health and are operated in conjunction with the Nova Scotia Hospital Insurance Commission and Maritime Medical Care Inc., all reporting to the Minister of Health. Free prescription service is available to those over 65 years and dental care is provided for children.

Hospitals and maternity wards are provided to communities throughout the province, with regional hospitals providing some of the more specialized requirements. The Victoria General Hospital in Halifax is the overall referral hospital for the province and in many instances for the Atlantic Region. The Isaac Walton Killam Hospital provides this same regional specialization for children. Psychiatric facilities are available in Dartmouth and Sydney.

Welfare:

General and specialized welfare services in Nova Scotia are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Community Services. The Provincial Social Assistance Act provides for the sharing of costs and administrative expenses between the province and municipalities. This Act provides for the sharing of general assistance costs at a minimum of 75% for all municipalities having organized Municipal Social Services departments which are approved by the Minister of Community Services. Provincial cost-sharing exceeds 75% in those units where the fiscal need is greater than the 75% minimum. Administration costs are also shared on the basis of this formula. The Act provides for the payment of maintenance costs on behalf of people in Homes for Special Care.

The Family Benefits Act provides for provincial financial payments to be made to individuals, for families who are in need and where the cause of need is likely to be of a prolonged nature. Specified groups of individuals and families who may apply for these benefits include the aged, the disabled, the unemployable, foster parents and disabled parents.

Capital Investment, Construction & Housing

Capital Investment

Of major significance to the current and future growth of the economy is the investment being made in new and expanded industrial facilities and infrastructure. The pattern and level of investment is perhaps the best indicator of the growth and direction of economic activity in the province.

Table 38
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Nova Scotia, 1983-1988

	1983	1984	1985
		(Millions of Dollars)	
Primary Industries and Construction	1,229.2	997.1	855.6
Manufacturing	328.9	331.6	312.7
Utilities	443.6	419.1	482.5
Trade, Finance & Commercial	290.1	394.5	462.0
Institutional & Government	506.3	521.1	821.4
Housing	528.5	636.5	557.6
TOTAL	3,326.6	3,299.9	3,491.8

Table 38 (cont'd.)
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Nova Scotia, 1983-1988

	1986	1987[1]	1988[2]
		(Millions of Dollars)	
Primary Industries and Construction	680.8	445.1	466.6
Manufacturing	345.8	534.9	724.1
Utilities	497.5	509.3	576.5
Trade, Finance & Commercial	533.1	601.6	655.1
Institutional & Government	926.7	1,048.7	1,052.7
Housing	695.9	808.0	903.9
TOTAL	3,679.8	3,947.6	4,378 9

[1]preliminary
[2]intentions
Source: Statistics Canada, 61-205

Capital investment in Nova Scotia, as measured by total capital expenditures, rose 18.7% between 1983 and 1987. The 1987 figure of $3,948 millions is expected to grow by 10.9% to reach $4,379 millions in 1988. Capital investment for Canada is projected to increase by 11.6 per cent in 1988.

The accompanying Table shows the breakdown of capital investment in the province, by six economic sectors, from 1983 to 1987, with intentions to 1988. Due to reductions in offshore oil and gas exploration, the overall primary industries and construction sector experienced a 64% decline in the 1983 to 1987 period. The manufacturing sector exhibited a 63% increase in investment while utilities experienced a more modest 14.8% increase. The Trade, Finance and Commercial sector and the Institutional and Government sectors more than doubled over the four year period while housing investment increased by 53% over the same period.

Nova Scotia's capital investment on a per capita basis increased by 15.7 percent, from $3,882 to $4,492 between 1983 and 1987 as compared to a 36.4% increase at the Canada level over the same period — $3,939 in 1983 and $5,371 in 1987.

Construction

In 1987 the construction sector accounted for 11.2 per cent of provincial gross domestic product. Total value of new and repair construction in 1988 was $2,538 millions, a 20.5 per cent growth over 1983. Estimated salaries and wages for the construction sector totalled $786 millions for 1988. Average weekly wages and salaries in the construction sector rose to $486.40 in April 1988 from $391.05 at the same period in 1983.

Total value of engineering construction in the province during 1988 was $786 millions. Included in this total was construction of gas and oil facilities valued at $104 millions. This compares its $742 millions in 1983 and thus explains the overall decline in engineering construction over this period.

Road, highway and airport runway construction was valued at $276 millions in 1988, an increase of 70.3 per cent from 1983.

Building construction work in Nova Scotia was valued at $1753 millions in 1988 compared to $863 millions in 1983. Residential activity represented 60 per cent of all building construction for 1988 and increased over 99 per cent from 1983. Major renovations to existing dwellings accounted for most of the $368 million increase in value of "other" residential construction. Commercial construction also accounted for a major portion of total building construction — 20% in 1988. The greatest contributing factor for the overall increase in the commercial sector between 1983 and 1988 (116 per cent) has been the construction of office buildings and retail facilities.

Major construction projects in the province at mid 1988 include: Phase II of the Purdy Wharf Development, Halifax Infirmary Hospital, Grace Maternity Hospital, Park Lane commercial centre and Maritime Life office building in Halifax; hospital additions in Dartmouth; Nelson's Landing residential and commercial complex in Bedford; a regional hospital in Kentville; a major shopping centre in Bridgewater; a $244 million power generating station in Trenton; major modernization of the Bowater paper plant in Liverpool, and the Cape Breton regional hospital in Sydney.

Table 39
Construction Statistics, Nova Scotia, 1983-1988

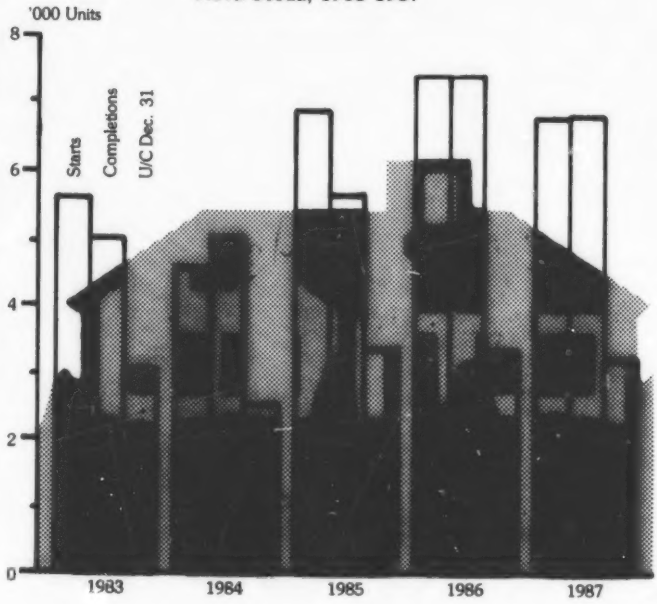
Year	Value of Construction			Average # of Employees	Wages & Salaries ($'000)
	Building	Engineering ($'000)	Total		
1983	862,518	1,243,189	2,105,707	28,145	586,182
1984	947,048	1,157,778	2,104,826	26,068	607,689
1985	1,322,732	1,026,096	2,348,828	31,376	734,276
1986	1,493,407	872,077	2,365,484	28,568	700,132
1987[1]	1,694,516	715,721	2,410,237	28,964	737,508
1988[2]	1,752,532	785,781	2,538,313	29,727	786,097

[1]preliminary actual
[2]intentions
Source: Statistics Canada, 64-201

Housing

The 1986 Census enumerated 295,780 occupied dwellings in Nova Scotia, of which 71.6% were owner-occupied and the remaining 28.4% were rented units. By type of structure, 70.2% of units were single detached, 3.9% were apartments of 5 or more stories, 2.8% were moveable dwellings and 23.1% were duplexes, semi-detached or units in apartment

Chart 7
Residential Construction (Dwelling Units)
Nova Scotia, 1983-1987



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-002

buildings under 5 stories. The mix of units by type of structure and ownership varied considerably throughout the province. In Halifax County, apartment units of 5 or more stories were 10.4% of the total and 40.7% of all occupied units were rented.

In 1986, 18.5% of all occupied dwellings were constructed before 1920 while 69.1% were constructed since the Second World War and a significant portion of these, 22.8%, were

Table 40
Residential Construction, Nova Scotia, All Areas, 1980-1988
(number of units)

	Starts				
Year	Single Detached	Semi-Detached	Row	Apartment & other	Total
1980	2,729	42	113	1,011	3,895
1981	3,131	76	62	446	3,715
1982	2,510	238	40	903	3,691
1983	4,267	294	91	1,045	5,697
1984	3,393	267	260	678	4,598
1985	4,001	912	213	1,797	6,923
1986	4,551	1,064	120	1,836	7,571
1987	4,120	751	224	1,365	6,460

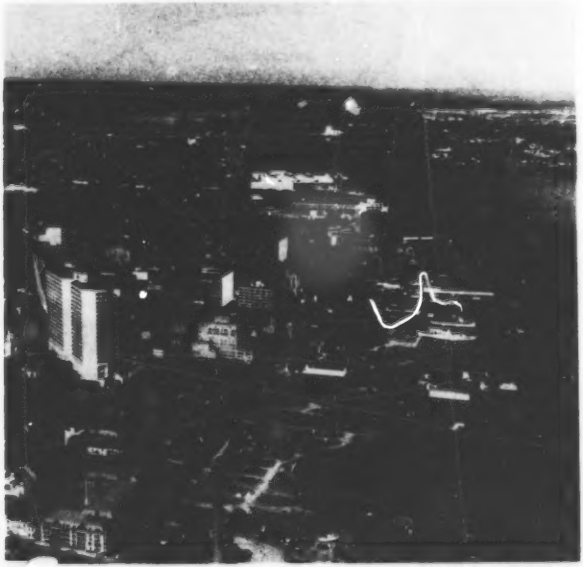
Table 40 (cont'd.)
Residential Construction, Nova Scotia, All Areas, 1980-1988
(number of units)

Year	Total Completions	Under Construction (at Dec. 31)
1980	4,512	2,762
1981	4,374	2,052
1982	3,174	2,506
1983	5,069	2,984
1984	5,082	2,466
1985	5,748	3,474
1986	7,571	3,435
1987	6,488	3,283

Source: Statistics Canada, 64-002

built in the 1976 to 1986 period. The average number of persons per household declined from 3.0 in 1981 to 2.9 in 1986. In 1986, 18.6% of all households consisted of only one person and a further 28.9% were two person households. Oil continues to be the principal heating fuel, covering 57.4% of all dwellings, although electricity increased to 19.9% of total usage.

New housing construction increased in the 1985 to 1987 period from relatively low levels in the early eighties. In the five year period between 1983 and 1988, a total of 31,250 housing units were started in the province, 20,330 of which were single detached units.



The Halifax Waterfront

International Trade

Nova Scotia's foreign exports rose from $1,127 millions in 1983 to $2,055 millions in 1987, an increase of 82%. As shown in the following table, about 58 per cent of these exports consist of products of the forest and the sea. Forest products take the form of pulp, newsprint paper, paperboard, hardboard, lumber, pulpwood and Christmas trees. Products of the sea include shellfish, such as lobster, deep sea crab and scallops; groundfish, such as cod, haddock and halibut; and estuarial species, such as herring and mackerel. Fish are exported fresh, chilled or frozen, whole or filleted, in packages or blocks, smoked, salted or pickled. Battered, pre-cooked and other processed lines are gaining in popularity for the export market.

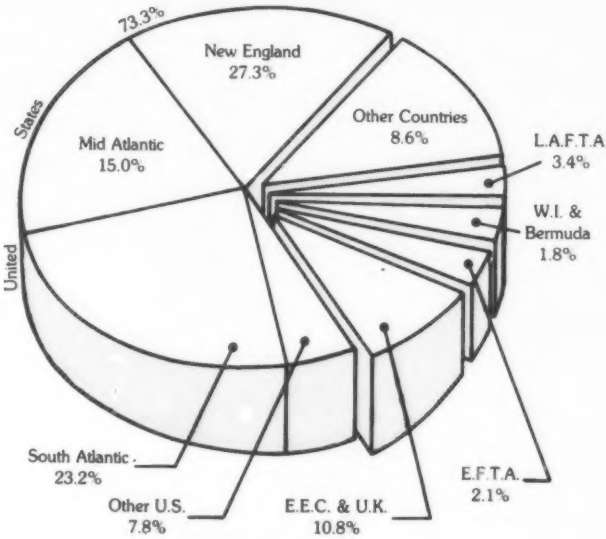
Table 41
Foreign Exports by Major Commodities,
Nova Scotia, 1983-1987

	1983		1987	
Commodities	**Value ($'000)**	**% of Total**	**Value ($'000)**	**% of Total**
Fish & Marine Animals	428,576	38.0	720,158	35.0
Transportation Equipment	226,908	20.1	437,796	21.3
Paper & Paperboard	121,549	10.8	243,940	11.9
Wood Pulp	87,943	7.8	230,624	11.2
Non-Metallic Minerals	114,903	10.2	82,978	4.0
Industrial Oils & Chemicals	26,596	2.4	68,625	3.3
Metals & Metal Fabricated Basic Products	3,647	0.3	68,371	3.3
Dairy & Bakery Products	23,643	2.1	6,811	0.3
Fruits & Vegetable Preparations	17,432	1.5	26,216	1.3
Industrial & Precision Equipment	14,597	1.3	28,659	1.4
Other	61,460	5.5	141,296	7.0
TOTAL	1,127,254	100.0	2,055,474	100.0

Source: Dept. of Industry, Trade & Technology Estimates from Statistics Canada Lading Tabulations

Exports of food products are largely in the form of fish, bakery and dairy products, fruits and fruit preparations, fish meal and feed. In 1987 these food products represented 36.6 per cent of total provincial exports. Fabricated materials — primarily paper and paperboard, wood pulp, industrial oils and chemicals, metals and metal fabricated basic products, and wood fabricated materials — were the next most significant group of goods exported. The exports of inedible end products increased substantially in the 1983 to 1987 period and ac-

Chart 8
Foreign Exports by Destination
Nova Scotia, 1987



Source: Derived from Statistics Canada Tabulations

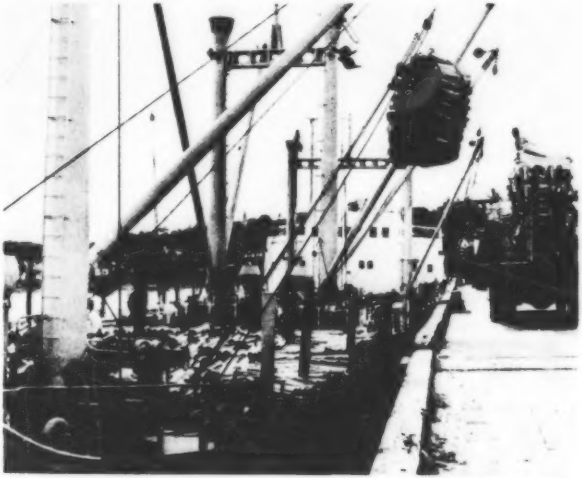
Table 42
Foreign Exports By Destination, Nova Scotia, 1983 & 1987

	1983		1987	
	Value ($'000)	% of Total	Value ($'000)	% of Total
United States of America				
New England	287,547	25.5	562,150	27.3
Mid Atlantic	312,627	27.7	307,426	15.0
North Central	49,568	4.4	88,982	4.3
South Atlantic Central	91,144	8.1	477,502	23.2
South Central	16,370	1.5	35,333	1.7
Mountain Pacific & Other U.S.	13,112	1.1	34,844	1.8
Total United States	770,368	68.3	1,506,237	73.3
St. Pierre & Miquelon	13,229	1.2	17,164	0.8
United Kingdom	36,161	3.2	68,423	3.3
West Indies & Bermuda	42,755	3.8	37,435	1.8
Commonwealth Except U.K. & West Indies	9,973	0.9	35,431	1.8
European Common Market Except U.K.	114,249	10.1	154,167	7.5
European Free Trade Association	46,208	4.1	42,515	2.1
Latin American Free Trade Association	34,474	3.1	70,486	3.4
Other Countries	59,838	5.3	122,616	6.0
Total Foreign Exports	1,127,254	100.0	2,055,474	100.0

Source: Department of Industry, Trade & Technology Estimates from Statistics Canada Lading Tabulations

counted for 24.6 per cent of all exports in 1987. This grouping included transportation equipment, industrial and special industry machinery, precision equipment and other miscellaneous end products. Inedible crude materials accounted for under seven per cent of all exports. The main commodities of this group were non-metallic minerals, crude wood materials and textile fibres, and crude vegetable and animal products.

The United States market accounted for 73.3% of total Nova Scotia exports in 1987 as compared to 68.3% in 1983. The New England States took 27.3% of overall exports, followed by the South Atlantic States with 23.2% and the Mid-Atlantic States with 15.0%. The European Economic Community was the destination for 10.8% of provincial exports while the European Free Trade Association took 2.1% of exports in 1987.



Loading Pulpwood, Digby

Retail Trade

From 1983 to 1987 Nova Scotia retail sales increased from $3,534 millions to $5,225 millions (an increase of 47.9%). During this period, the equivalent growth at the Canada level was only 44.7%. Retail sales of personal accessories stores, pharmacies, hardware stores, and motor vehicle dealers experienced the greatest increases in the past four years.

Retail trade per capita in Nova Scotia increased from $3,126 in 1980 to $5,945 in 1987, a growth of 90.2% over the seven year period. As a percentage of the average Canadian retail trade per capita, the Nova Scotian figure increased from 89.5% in 1980 to 99.1% in 1987.

Table 43
Retail Trade by Type of Store, Nova Scotia, 1983 & 1987

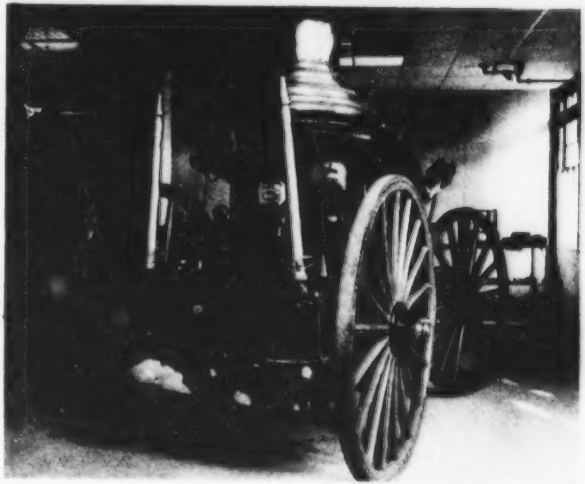
Type of Store	1983 ($'000)	1987 ($'000)	% Increase 1983-1987
Food	934,013	1,307,000	39.9
Department	322,689	432,284	34.0
General Mdse. & Variety	244,284	304,413	24.6
Men's Clothing	42,871	46,053	7.4
Women's Clothing	62,750	91,207	45.3
Family Clothing	46,905	59,910	27.7
Hardware	32,142	55,024	71.2
Furniture, T.V., Radio & Appliances	67,143	92,418	36.2
Pharmacies, Patent Medicine & Cosmetic	175,268	307,143	75.2
Book & Stationery	29,467	42,501	44.2
Jewellery	29,418	34,472	17.2
Personal Accessories	29,044	64,547	122.2
Motor Vehicle Dealers	602,004	1,028,749	70.9
Automobile Parts	85,481	132,629	55.2
Service Stations & Garages	374,682	539,461	44.0
All other Stores	455,632	687,538	50.9
Total Retail Sales	3,533,793	5,225,349	47.9

Source: Statistics Canada, 63-005

Table 44
Retail Trade, Nova Scotia and Canada, 1980-1987

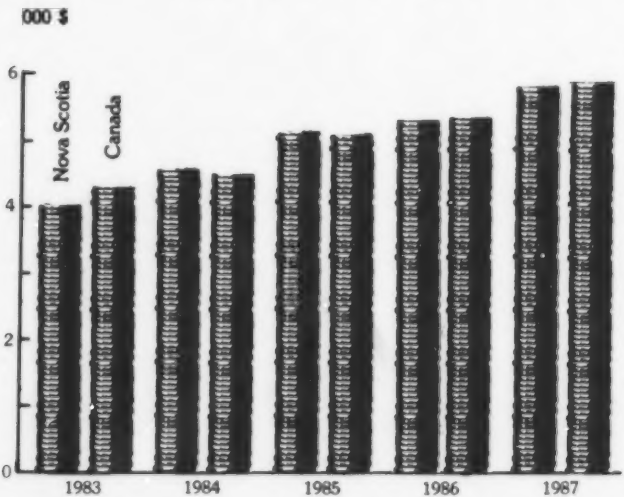
	Nova Scotia		Canada		
	Total (Mil $)	Per Capita ($)	Total (Mil $)	Per Capita ($)	% N.S. Per Capita of Canada
1980	2,643	3,126	84,027	3,491	89.5
1981	2,889	3,410	94,293	3,870	88.1
1982	3,098	3,642	97,639	3,968	91.8
1983	3,534	4,119	106,243	4,283	96.2
1984	4,048	4,684	116,080	4,644	100.9
1985	4,580	5,261	129,446	5,141	102.3
1986	4,796	5,490	140,009	5,518	99.5
1987	5,225	5,945	153,733	5,999	99.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 63-005

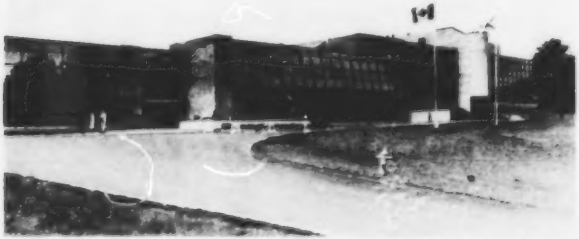


Fireman's Museum, Yarmouth

Chart 9
Retail Trade Per Capita
Nova Scotia and Canada, 1983-1987



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 63-005



Agricultural Complex, Kentville

Industrial Development

A wide range of assistance is available to new and expanding industrial establishments in the province. The Federal Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency is able to offer grants under its Action Program and the Federal Business Development Bank provides loans and other assistance to new and existing industry. The Government of Nova Scotia provides industrial assistance through its departments of Small Business Development and Industry, Trade and Technology. The Department of Small Business Development has ten regional offices located throughout the province to help businesses take advantage of the programs and services offered by the Department, other provincial government departments and federal departments and agencies.

Atlantic Acres Industrial Park, Bedford

Airport at Debert Air Industrial Park

A series of over 30 industrial parks are owned by Industrial Estates Limited, various municipalities and private groups. More than a dozen Industrial Incubator Malls have been constructed which offer new small companies subsidized premises while they are becoming established. The wide range of new large and small manufacturers and other business enterprises which have been attracted to these industrial parks and incubator malls is testimony to the success of the efforts of the province to expand its industrial base.

The Nova Scotia Research Foundation is a provincial crown corporation which provides a wide range of scientific, engineering and technical services on a contract basis for industry and government. A staff of 130, including scientists, engineers, and technicians operate from a central laboratory building in Dartmouth and from several Small Business centres throughout the province.

Recreation and Entertainment

Nova Scotia recreation activities are often centered on the seacoast because of its proximity to most of the population. While the water is on the cool side along the Atlantic Coast the beaches on the Northumberland Strait enjoy some of the warmest waters north of the Gulf of Mexico. Sailing, wind surfing and canoeing all enjoy extensive participation throughout the province. In winter the lakes turn to a skaters paradise and the hills and mountains of areas such as Martock, Cape Smokey and Wentworth attract downhill skiers.

Virtually all towns and many smaller communities have arenas, curling rinks, bowling alleys, cinemas, gymnasiums, tennis courts, ball diamonds and playing fields. Golf courses are available within easy driving distances of all communities.

Spectator sports are available in the major towns with the Halifax Metro Centre attracting professional American League hockey and other touring entertainment events. The Metro Centre is also host to the Nova Scotia Tattoo in late June. Festivals, ceilidhs, exhibitions and various other celebrations throughout the province attract both residents and tourists. A

Dory Races, Lunenburg

Tenting near Cheticamp

few of the most notable events include: the Annapolis Valley Apple Blossom Festival, the Antigonish Highland Games, the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Joseph Howe Festival, the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition and Fishermen's Reunion and the Buskers Festival.

The Rebecca Cohn Auditorium in Halifax is centre stage for Symphony Nova Scotia and other musical and theatrical performances. Neptune Theatre provides professional repertory theatre in Halifax. Art galleries are frequent throughout the province and the Nova Scotia Art Gallery has undertaken renovation of an historic building for its new headquarters. The site is close to the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design in downtown Halifax.

Historical houses, sites and museums attract tourists and residents to examine the history of the province. These include the Fortress of Louisbourg, the Port Royal Habitation, Fort Anne, the Halifax Citadel, the Alexander Graham Bell Museum, Sherbrooke Village, Ross Farm, Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, the Nova Scotia Museum and many more. National Parks are Kejimkujik and the Cape Breton Highlands while smaller provincial parks are dotted throughout the province.

Entertainment is also provided by private commercial facilities, including nightclubs, taverns, cinemas, etc.

Notes